Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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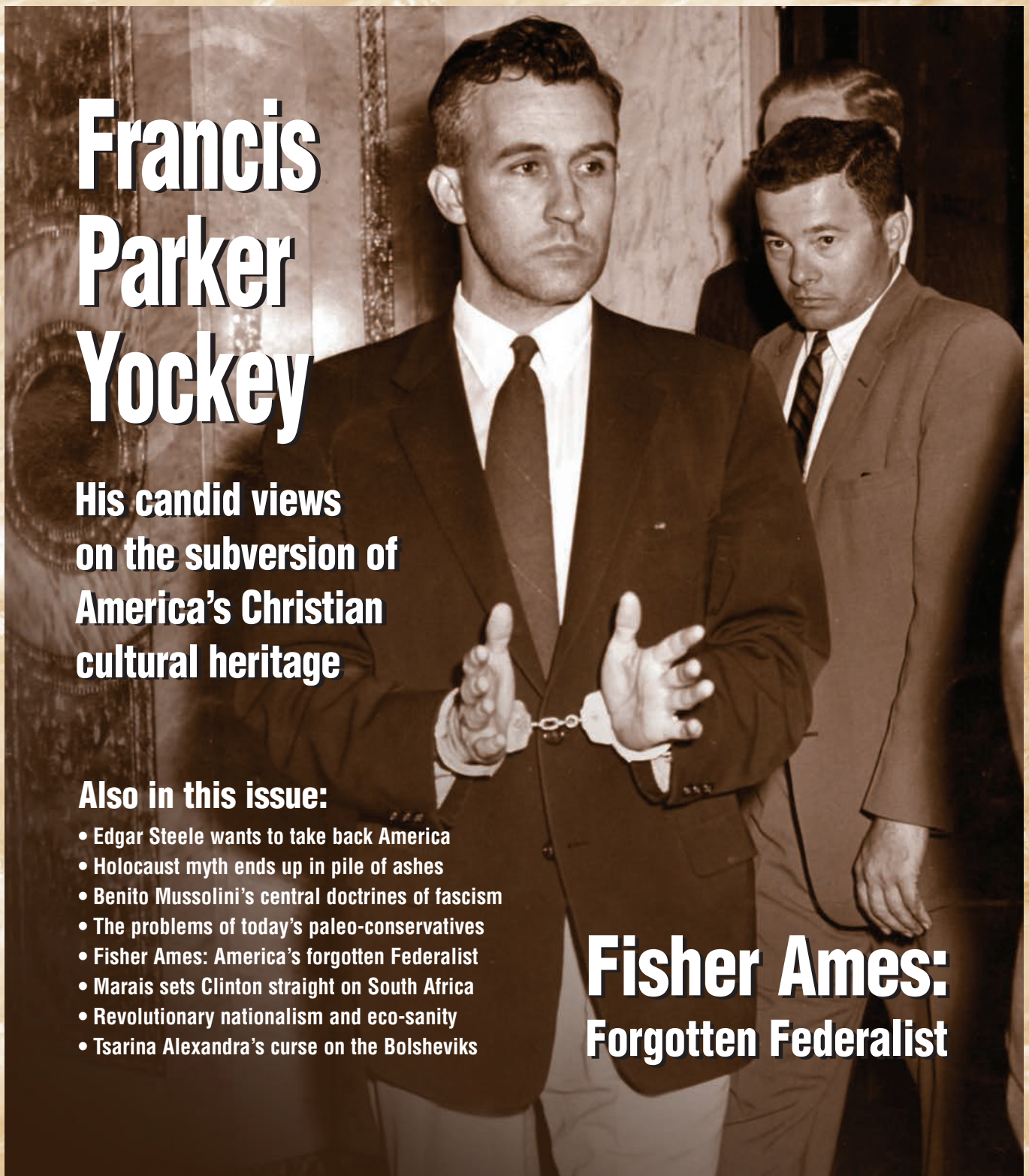

Francis Parker Yockey

His candid views on the subversion of America's Christian cultural heritage

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- Edgar Steele wants to take back America
- Holocaust myth ends up in pile of ashes
- Benito Mussolini's central doctrines of fascism
- The problems of today's paleo-conservatives
- Fisher Ames: America's forgotten Federalist
- Marais sets Clinton straight on South Africa
- Revolutionary nationalism and eco-sanity
- Tsarina Alexandra's curse on the Bolsheviks

Fisher Ames: Forgotten Federalist

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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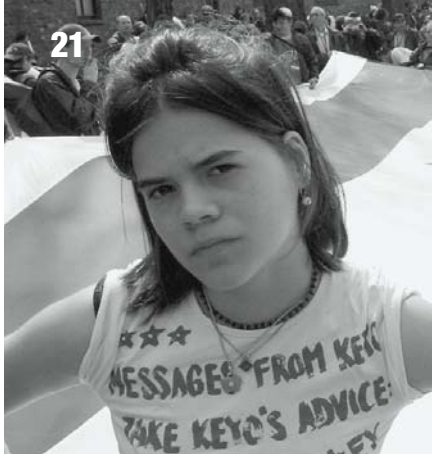

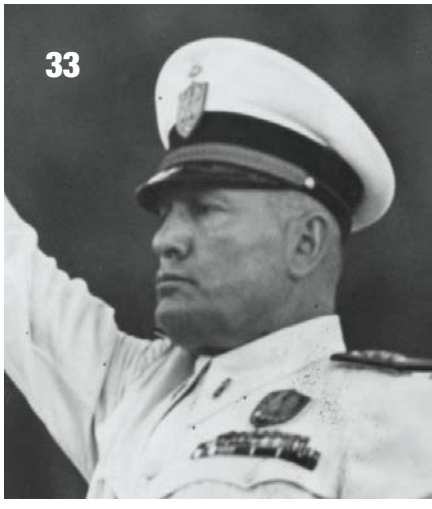

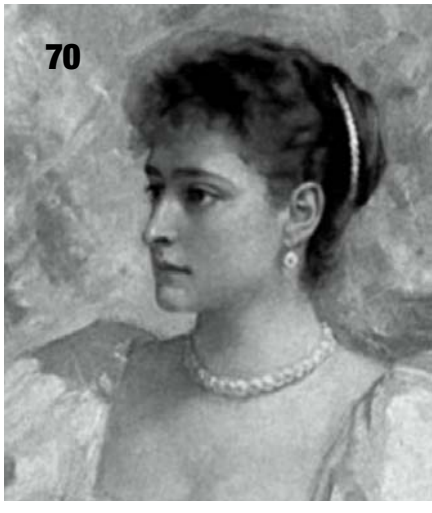

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Just a few weeks ago, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the so called "Democracy for Belarus" act, which, among other things, makes the funding of opposition forces in that country an open fact. The United States, through its Institute for Democracy, has been funding the opposition in Belarus for years. John McCain (R-Ariz.), some months ago, condemned the referendum in Belarus prior to it actually occurring. In other words, he merely assumed it would be fraudulent.

To understand McCain and the assault against one of the last remaining nationalist governments on Earth, one must understand how the System uses the term, "democracy." To look for a meaning that adheres to such a term is futile. To look in a dictionary, or read one of the thousands of volumes in English relating to the subject, would be a waste of your time.

"Democracy" has nothing to do with procedures, fair elections, numerous parties or equal access to media. Democracy, or any other term used often in politics, never refers to anything that abstract. All political abstractions mask a specific content, a specific agenda of a group of powerful people. The history of political thought cannot be separated from the power relationships that exist in any society that produces political thought.

Democracy, however, has a consistent use within the System of American empire. First, it refers to an economic system. The system in this regard considered "democratic" is one that permits the International Monetary Fund to set macro-economic policy. It is demanded that states permit the free access of multinationals to natural resources and cheap labor. Any sort of protections for labor need to be done away with, and large industry is favored over small proprietorship.

Secondly, "democracy" has a social and cultural content. "Democracy" (and its close cousin "civil society") refers to free access to abortion, gay rights, separation of religion from state and the complete denationalization of society. No nationalist party or organization is permitted to have any power or authority over anything. Years ago, when Joerg Haider's Freedom Party won a sizable chunk of Austria's parliament, it was condemned worldwide as "anti-democratic." When Serbia's Radicals won major local elections recently, this too was called "anti-democratic." The fact that all of these came about through free and fair elections was irrelevant, for being "anti-democratic" can only refer to the loss of the Empire's status in a particular state.

It remains true that the only serious reading of history can come about when the forces and powers that animate society are studied in detail. Nothing just happens; it is brought about by interested actors and parties. Some say that the "New World Order" is merely inevitable, as the world gets "smaller and smaller." Nonsense. The New World Order is being brought about by powerful men with a lot of money. Studying international relations, as nearly all academics do, without reference to these actors is absolute silliness and is a deliberate distortion of the powers that control the plant as of this writing.

THE BARNES REVIEW, as always, is committed to writing about power and how states of affairs are brought about through power, money and influence. Nothing is ever abstract. Words like "freedom," "individualism" or "democracy" do not exist floating in thin air, but exist and have meaning only when the powerful say they do, and when they serve their interests.

Unmasking these interests is the point of Revisionism, and the reason for the existence of TBR. In this issue, I sincerely hope you find a little more of that same mentality growing and maturing. The articles contained in this issue are powerful and thought provoking, and I thank you for reading. ❖

—MRJ

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EDITORIAL

Murder in Holland Just a Symptom of Wider Multiculturalist Disease

MICHEL PORRO/GETTY IMAGES)

People watch a television broadcast *in the street near where Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh was killed in early November in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Van Gogh was well known for his outspoken point of view and had recently produced a film about murdered Dutch nationalist Pim Fortuyn and a documentary on unfriendly passages in the Koran related to women. Islamic radical immigrants—most of whom don't share the Western world's respect for freedom of speech and women's rights—have been blamed for the brutal murder.*

The murder of Theo van Gogh in the Netherlands is more than a personal tragedy; it exemplifies an extremely important fact of our age, and one that impacts everyone.

Van Gogh was the scion of a distinguished Dutch family, the most noted of which was Vincent van Gogh, a leading impressionist artist of worldwide fame.

Van Gogh was an intellectual and a motion picture producer whose productions cannot be numbered among the politically correct garbage all-too-common in our current milieu. Van Gogh, being a sensible man, looked around himself and saw what he saw in terms of reality, not liberal, multicultural fantasy.

What van Gogh saw was an invasion of his homeland and Europe—and we use this word literally—an invasion of cultural, racial and religious aliens. And being an intelligent man, he realized (contrary to the myopic and politically skewed impressions of politicians who govern the Netherlands as well as all of Europe, Australia, Canada and the U. S.) that his country was being destroyed.

Van Gogh also had moral courage, so he spoke out about this mortal threat to his fellow citizens. He made a film critical of the threat he perceived, to try and awaken his people. And this was his undoing.

On November 5, van Gogh was assassinated by Muslim immigrants, one of the alien groups that liberal Holland has welcomed since the end of World War II. The population of crowded Holland is 16 million, and almost ten percent are nonwhite and/or non-Christian. The Dutch, as well as all other European countries, have deliberately created a racial problem in their countries—a problem that did not exist immediately after Wold War II. Such insanity is difficult to understand. Suffice it to say that the culture distorters, after the defeat of National Socialism, found it easy to mold the minds of Christians toward the exact opposite of that philosophy.

"The jihad has come to the Netherlands, and a small group of jihad terrorists are attacking the principles of our country," said the prime minister.

The prime minister probably doesn't realize it but his words are true for the entire white world, not just tiny Holland. Everywhere there are signs that the white, Christian people have virtually abandoned the struggle for survival. The demographic statistics show that the birth rate in all white countries is below the rate required for the perpetuation of their kind.

The birth control business is a major industry with vast profits. It is promoted by billion-dollar, tax-free foundations whose leaders receive huge salaries. Their sinister and devilish work promoting race suicide is accepted with high praise by virtually all intellectuals, academics, journalists and assorted seditious rabble and has permeated white society to the point that these undesirables literally yearn for the death—the historical termination—of the white race, which they hold as responsible for the ills of mankind, thanks to the subversive work of establishment history. The chant of "Hey hey, ho ho, the white race has got to go" is heard on campuses to the beaming approval of highly-paid academics.

Indeed, if present trends persist in every white nation, they will all disappear within four or five generations and the world will be inherited by races and cultures which cannot maintain the civilization that has been created by the white race. Given the continuation of present trends, the planet will be inherited by peoples of color who will proceed to disintegrate it completely with levels of ignorance, corruption and irresponsibility even lower that that displayed so hugely by our present-day roosevelts, churchills, wilsons, clintons, bushes and assorted aspiring politicians, but with no hope of reform or correction. The study of history cannot support any other conclusion.

This is exactly why THE BARNES REVIEW is so vital. We who can understand the past and whose minds are not diseased by the scourge of Zionist multiculturalism, equalism and programmed subversion are capable of seeing the present in its real terms—as did Theo van Gogh. We can perceive the future and perceiving the future we can work to change it.

Nothing less is the high aim of THE BARNES REVIEW, Revisionist history and a remnant of clear thinkers and activists around this suffering globe. ❖ —WAC

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA

Francis Parker Yockey is well known for his tome Imperium, written under his pseudonym Ulick Varange. Much has been said about this massive work, subtitled *The Philosophy of History and Politics*. The following essay by Yockey was written in America six years before he wrote *Imperium*. With the rise of Zionist power across the globe, and with America entrenched in a no-win bloody war in Iraq (fought only to protect and aid Israel in her conquest of the region), its pertinence will be as obvious to TBR readers as its frankness may be shocking to the politically correct.

BY FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY

The early American arrived at a land of which he knew nothing. He did not know its geography, its fertility, its climate, and its dangers. In the north, he encountered forests, rocky soil and winters of a rigor he had not known before. In the south, he met with swamps, malaria and dense forests. Everywhere he encountered the hostile savage with his scalping knife and his warfare against women and children. In little groups, these early Americans cleared the forests and built homes and forts. The men plowed the fields with rifles slung over their shoulders, and in the house, the wife went about her duties with a loaded weapon near at hand. There were ships to and from Europe, and the colonials could have left their hardships and gone back, but they would not admit defeat.

Out of these colonials was bred the Minute Man. These American farmers were ready at a minute's notice to abandon the plow and seize the gun. They knew that the hour of their political independence was at hand and instinctively they prepared for it. When the moment arrived, with a British order to arrest two of their leaders, the Minute Men assembled before daybreak at Lexington to face the British force sent to seize them. Though heavily outnumbered they stood their ground in the face of Maj. Pitcairn's order to disperse. "If they mean to have a war," said Capt. John Parker, leader of the Minute Men, "let it begin here."

Begin it did, and for eight long years it continued. Concord, Bunker Hill, Boston, Ticonderoga, Quebec, New York, Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Fort Lee, Fort Washington, Valley Forge, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Saratoga, Stony Point, Savannah, Camden, the Cowpens, Yorktown—these names recall at once the terrific odds against which the colonials fought, the low points their fortunes reached, and the silent and steadfast devotion of the troops. At Valley Forge, the men were but half-clad, and rations, when there was food issued at all, were slim. Sickness was rife, and mortality was high. Yet no one thought of surrender. Gen. George Washington said of them: "Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of our soldiery."

No nation has produced individual soldiers to excel Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Gen. Knox, General Sullivan, John Stark, Nicholas Herkimer, Anthony Wayne, Daniel Morgan, John Paul Jones, nor greater patriots than John Dickinson, Richard Henry Lee, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin or John Rutledge. These are but a few. The spirit that animated these heroes is part of the white race, and it will last while this race lasts. It waits for its reawakening upon the coming of great events to American soil once more. When the fields of this continent are visited once again by the stern creativeness of war—war for the independence and the liberation of the pristine American colonial spir-

Francis Parker Yockey *had a vision of the American republic that was very much akin to the Federalist Party at the time of the American Founding. He saw a nation created out of the primeval chaos of Indian tribes by white, northern European peoples. Unlike many patriots, who see the best government in small scale agriculture and regional ethnic arrangements, Yockey was a believer in industrial civilization and a Europe unified with a Federalist-style United States in an alliance to defend western civilization. For all of Yockey's brilliance as a sociologist, his dream never approached reality. To him, the Jew was the enemy of all that was created by the minds and effort of John Adams or Thomas Jefferson. In that respect, Yockey was a true Spenglerian. At left, the famed Minuteman statue at Lexington, Massachusetts commemorating those patriots ready to run to the aid of their nation in time of peril.*

it—the world shall see that Americans are not the weak-willed, self-interested, pleasure-mad morons that Hollywood has tried so desperately to make them.

It was the individual imperialism of the frontiersman-type that actually opened up and conquered the North American continent. Explorers like George Rogers Clark and John Fremont preceded the frontiersman into the wilderness, and he followed into the hostile land with its lurking warlike savages. With slung rifle he took wife and children and all his earthly belongings into the land ahead, unknown, unsettled, unplowed. Daily he surmounted a thousand dangers; he lived in the face of death. This intrepid type, who was at once explorer, warrior, minister, doctor, judge and settler, advanced until he reached the Pacific, and then he looked toward Alaska and the westward islands.

The tragic defeat of the Federalists by the less worthy among the post-Revolution generation made it possible for sectionalism to arise in America, and out of sectionalism issued the disastrous War Between the States. That war proved only that the heroic type of American occurred everywhere in this broad land. The only lesson we can learn from the sacrifice is that big-mouthed agitators of the vicious stamp of Theodore Parker and Horace Greeley are capable of consigning nations to the flames in order to actualize their fantastic egalitarian theories.

The only lesson we can learn from the sacrifice is that big-mouthed agitators of the vicious stamp of Theodore Parker and Horace Greeley are capable of consigning nations to the flames.

During the conquest of the continent, small carping voices were continually raised against the heroic performance. Congressmen laughed at the idea of governing a region so far away as the distant Pacific coast. The poets Lowell and Whittier and the agitators Garrison and Phillips did their best to bring about a sectional war during all of the 1840s and 1850s. Calhoun's attempt to annex Texas was defeated by Congress. Small minds were against the Mexican War and the acquisition of the Southwest. They opposed the acquisition of Hawaii, of the Philippines, of the Cuban protectorate. After the War Between the States, this type of mind, represented by men like Sumner and Stevens, wanted to treat the Southerners as an alien and inferior people and to gloat over them while placing the conqueror's foot on their necks.

This type of mentality still survives in America. Today it still fights against greatness and heroism. Today it teaches the doctrine of liberalism with its pacifism, its love for the inferior and misbegotten, its internationalism which makes a virtue of treason, its hatred of all who possess strong national feelings, its toothless desire for racial equality, and its tolerance of everything and everyone, particularly the alien and the unfit. Today this type of mind, namely, all those to whom liberal doctrines appeal, is working for the anti-American forces, whether consciously or not. The sub-Americans are in the service of America's inner enemy.

We have seen the spirit of the white race: the spirit of divine discontent and self-help; the spirit of self-reliance, of fearlessness in the face of great danger; the feeling of racial superiority; the urge to great distances and the will to conquer all that lies between; the spirit of the Alamo. To the true American, his is a living, organic, white nation, and not a set of principles, of "four freedoms" or a world policeman. Of this feeling was every great American: Washington, Hamilton, Henry Clay, Robert E. Lee and Sam Houston. The American soldier shows in every war that even today this true American type survives.

But today the true Americans, the former great leaders, have been displaced by Morgenthaus, Ezekiels, Paswolskis, Cohens, Frankfurters, Goldsmiths, Lubins, Berles, Schenks, Edelsteins, Baruchs, Goldwyns, Mayers, Strausses, Lilienthals, Hillmans, Rosenmans, Lehmanns, Rosenbergs, Eisenhowers.

We know the true American, and we know the liberal—the subtype within the white race. Let us now look at the third group, which came here only yesterday and which today is linked with the liberals, the internationalists, the class warriors, the subverters, of America's white, European traditions. This group makes use of American slogans and American ideas, but that cannot conceal its alien provenance. Let us measure the significance of the newcomers and examine their history.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEW

The culture that produced the Jewish nation arose in Asia Minor around 100 B.C. This culture produced many nations, all of them, so far as we are concerned, similar to the Jews. These "nations" were not nations at all in our sense of the word, for they had no homeland. Citizenship in this alien type of nation was gained by being a believer in the religion of the group. Jews, Marcionites, Gnostics, Mohammedans—all these were nations, and to all of them membership in the nation was gained by being a believer. Intermarriage with non-believers was forbidden, and this inbreeding for 2,000 years has made it possible today to pick out the Jew by his countenance. Thus, for the Jew, race and religion became identical, and if the Jew loses his religion, he loses little for he still remains a Jew by race. The unity of the race is not destroyed even though the great masses of the Jews became atheists.

After the dispersion of the Jews throughout Europe and Russia, they were entirely cut off from any contact with nations similar to themselves. They shut themselves up in the ghettoes of the cities and lived completely unto themselves. There they had their own religion, their own law, their own language, their own customs, their own diet, their own economy. Since they were nowhere at home, everywhere was equally home to them.

The early European nations felt the Jew to be as totally alien as he felt his surroundings to be. The Anglo-Saxons, the Goths, the Lombards, the Franks, all despised the usurious infidel. A popular rhyme of Gothic times portrays the three estates as the creation of God, and the usurious Jew as the creation of the devil. Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land carried out

wholesale massacres of Jews. Every European king at one time or another robbed the Jews and drove them from his domain. For 400 years the Jew was shut out from England. When he was allowed back, centuries more passed before he acquired or wanted civil rights of Englishmen. This persecution of the Jew that went on for 1,000 years took different forms—robbery through forced fines, extortion, exile, massacre—and it has had one determining, unchangeable result: it has reinforced in the Jew his original hatred for Christian civilization to the point where it is the sole content and meaning of his existence. This hatred is the breath of life to the Jew. He wants to tear down everything that surrounds him, every Western form of life, every Western idea. For a thousand years he cringed before the European master, who was so unassailable in his superiority. The figure of Shylock, drinking his gall and biding his time, taking his usury and saving the coins which represented to him the means of his liberation—this is the symbolic figure of the Jew for a thousand years. This consuming hatred on the part of the Jew is one of the most important facts in the world today. The Jew is a world power. How did this come about?

THE RISE OF THE JEW TO POWER

It was the Industrial Revolution in Europe and America that enabled the Jew, from having been Shylock for a thousand years, the despised and cringing usurer, to become the type of the modern Jew, the cinema dictator, the tyrant of the innermost thoughts of 100 million Americans. The Jew had been thinking in terms of economics and money for a thousand years before Europe and America began to develop a money civilization. Consequently when money stepped out as the supreme force, the Jew shot upward like a meteor. There was still a barrier however to his complete conquest of power. The heathen, the outsider, was still barred from civil rights. Of old he had not sought them, but now they were necessary if he were to conquer the master of yesterday. Nation after nation succumbed to the principles the butchers of the French Revolution preached, and which the Jew took up and excitedly shouted over the world. A money civilization wants no aristocracy to stand in its way, so money and Jew preached equality. Nor must there be any barriers to the employment of money, so the Jew preached liberty. He sought to lose his mark as outsider, for in his new role he wanted to be accepted as a member of whatever nation he might be among, so that he might conquer the power for his revenge. So he preached fraternity for others and the brotherhood of man.

But his "equality" meant only a new inequality—the dictatorship of the master of money over the economic slave tied to his bench with a wage-chain. His "liberty" meant that the Jew was free to squeeze out the lifeblood of nations through usury and financial dictatorship. The "brotherhood of man"—that meant that the Jew was to be accepted as an equal—but that he was to maintain his ancient unity and desire for revenge. Now the point has been reached where he steps out and asks for special privileges, and gets them. Yesterday he was denied aristocracy—today he affirms it—and he is the new aristocrat. Did not Albert Einstein, before whom Americans are supposed to bow and scrape, write in *Colliers* magazine an article entitled "Why the Jew is Superior"? And did not the white American, afraid to think for himself any longer, read it and believe?

The Jew did not conceive nor organize modern industrialism. No more did he organize liberalism. But when these two things had become realities, he cleverly insinuated himself into the new social and economic fabric which arose, and he has now identified himself with the rapacious capitalism of the sweatshops and with the dishonest and revolting "democracy" of the type where Tweedledum opposed Tweedledee, and the Jew cares not which wins for he nominates them both.

There was a great danger to the Jew in this removal of all barriers between him and the host nations. This danger was assimilation of the great mass of Jews. If this were to occur, the Rothschilds, Baruchs, Frankfurters, Rosenmans, Guggenheims, Schiffs, Lehmanns, Cohens—all these would be leaders without followers. They would lose their trustworthy followers who could penetrate everywhere and spread the influence of the Jew. One fruitful source of taxation would be gone. So the word "assimilated" became a term of contempt used by arch-Jews to describe other Jews who were losing their Jewish feelings and instincts. The Jew, with his 2,000 years behind him, was faced with a perilous situation. No mere money manipulation could cope with this emergency. In this situation, the Jewish leaders invented Zionism.

These "nations" were not nations at all in our sense of the word, for they had no homeland. Citizenship in this alien type of nation was gained by being a believer in the religion of the group.

ZIONISM AND THE PINNACLE OF JEWISH POWER

It was a political masterstroke on the part of Jews to bring about the movement known as Zionism. Its ostensible aim was to seek a "national home" for the Jew, a plot of ground to which all Jews would theoretically return and there settle. Since the idea seemed to be to make the Jews into a nation like America, one with geographical boundaries, it seemed a praiseworthy movement to Americans. It seemed to promise the end of the Jews as the shifting sand dunes among nations, and to herald their establishment as a civilized nation. Hence unlimited Zionist activity and propaganda could be carried on among the Jews by their leaders, and no suspicion was aroused in the minds of the host nations.

But the real aim of Zionism was merely to save the Jew, wherever he was, from assimilation by the Western peoples, the European and American people. It enabled their leaders to unite the Jews firmly, to prevent assimilation by giving the Jews a political aim to follow. The spurious quality of the movement is shown by the fact that almost no Jews were moved to Palestine. A few only were moved, for commercial and political reasons, and to conceal the Zionist fraud, but millions remained in

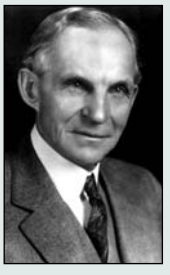
America and Europe. The real aim of Zionism, to reaffirm and perpetuate the solidarity of the Jew, has been successful. Zionism has become the official policy of the Jewish entity, and its ascendancy means, as far as the simple, ordinary Jew is concerned, that he is an utter slave in the hands of his leaders. It is probably superfluous to mention that no leading Zionist has gone from his position of power in white America back to Palestine. Nor need it be pointed out once more how few out of the millions of Jews driven from Europe have gone to Palestine. Almost to a man, they have come to America, their land of promise, the last base for their power, the last place for their revenge.

It was a political masterstroke on the part of Jews to bring about the movement known as Zionism. Its ostensible aim was to seek a plot of ground to which all Jews would return.

The invasion of Palestine, strategically important though it is, nevertheless stands in the shade of the vast invasion of America. During the short half century since Jewry adopted Zionism, some 10 million Jews have been dumped on the shores of North America to displace Americans biologically and economically, to live parasitically on the American organism, to distort the social and spiritual life of the nation. The volume of the invasion has been such that even the slumbering, politically-unconscious white American has begun to blink his eyes and look around him in amazement, as he becomes gradually cognizant that his native land has passed into the possession of scheming, power-hungry, money-grubbing, total aliens.

A Rare Classic Back in Print . . .

This Book Almost Ruined Ford!



HENRY FORD

Henry Ford was one of the truly great Americans. More than any other man, he put wheels under the world. But he was not only an inventor and industrialist, he was a great populist and social reformer. He was so controversial that Jewish organizations conducted a boycott against Ford products. Why was he so hated? Because he paid a group of writers to research "the Jewish problem" and they emerged with a book entitled:

"THE INTERNATIONAL JEW"

Today this controversial book is back in print and is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Softcover, #384, $12 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 80 for S&H to your area and for a handy ordering form. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC.

The alien has his own press, in which he reveals those things that the democratic-liberal press dutifully conceals at the behest of the Jew. Pick up at random an issue of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*—that for June 1941. On page 282 we are told how Jewish educators are combating successfully "the un-American movement of 100 percent Americanism." On page 259 a member of the American Jewish Committee joyfully reports that because of the hostility between American and Jew the successive waves of Jewish immigrants "will develop into a cohesive American Jewish community." The article "The Jewish Emigrant—1941," describing the arrival of the Jew in America, says: "Our sole conclusion is that when the emigrant has finally arrived at his destination, he can consider himself at the entrance to heaven."

Seven million of these immigrants have arrived at their "entrance to heaven" since 1933. There is admitted hostility between them and their host-people. The Jew opposes 100 percent Americanism. Yet he calls his arrival here his "entrance to heaven." How is this?

THE RISING INFLUENCE OF THE JEW IN AMERICA

The North American continent was discovered, explored, cleared, plowed and settled by the individual imperialism of members of the European-American white race. The political independence of America was won, and the industrial-technical system of the continent was planned and built by the white race. The American merchant marine was built and sent into the seven seas by white men. Every creative idea in whatever realm, political, economic, technical, religious, legal, educational or social, that has been brought forth on this continent has originated with, and been developed by, members of the white, European-American race. America belongs spiritually, and will always belong, to the Western civilization, of which it is a colonial transplantation, and no part of the true America belongs to the primitivism of the barbarians and *fellaheen* outside of this civilization, whether in Asia Minor, the Far East or Africa.

And yet, even though the Jew was not present at Valley Forge, even though he was not at New Orleans in 1814, nor at the Alamo, nor at Bull Run or Chancellorsville, nor at Guantanamo Bay nor Manila, even though he took no part in the conquest of the continent—in spite of this complete dissociation of the Jew from the American past, it is a stark and gruesome fact that America today is ruled by Jews. Where Americans hold office, they hold it at the pleasure of the Jew and use it in deference to his policy. Baruch argues with Rosenman on the steps of the White House, once the residence of Washington, Madison, Adams, and the policy of America is thus determined. LaGuardia calls Lehmann by a Yiddish term of abuse, in public. As lawyer, the Jew brings in excessive litigation; as judge he imports chicanery into the administration and has the power to pronounce rules of law for Americans. A rabbi states: "The ideals of Judaism

and the ideals of Americanism are one and the same."

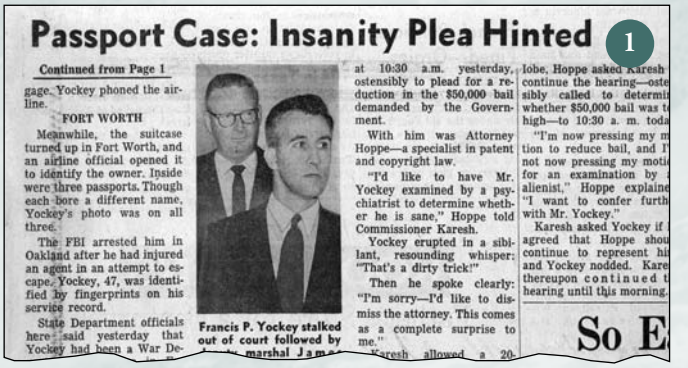
And *The Jewish Chronicle* (April 4, 1919) says: "The ideals of Bolshevism are consonant with the finest ideals of Judaism." The notorious Rabbi Wise announces, "I have been an American for 67 years, but I have been a Jew for 6,000 years." *The Jewish Chronicle* tells us: "The Jews in America are 100 percent Jewish and 100 percent American." These schizophrenic percentages resolve themselves into the thesis of the rabbis that Judaism, Trotskyite Bolshevism and Americanism are one and the same. The synagogues have a parade of liberals—sub-Americans with defective instincts—come before them to parrot back at them their own viewpoint.

The Jew numbers approximately 10 percent of the North American population but in World War II, a war fought solely for Jewish interests, a war of his fomenting, a war to increase his power, the conscripts in the American Army were only 2 percent Jewish, according to official records. Neither in his assumed role of American, nor in his actual status as member of the Jewish culture-state-nation-race-people, was he willing to risk his blood, even in his own war. In the fighting forces he limited his participation to the administrative branches: judge advocate, medical, quartermaster, finance. In the American Army, Jewish conscripts have an unconditional right to a furlough for Passover, for Yom Kippur, for Rosh Hashanah. The induction of Jews into the Army is delayed over Jewish holidays—"to avoid undue hardship." The Central Conference of American Rabbis in the 47th annual convention in New York addressed a resolution to the American Congress asking that Jews be exempted from conscription "in accordance with the highest interpretation of Judaism."

In the publicly supported educational institutions for higher learning, the Jew is driving out the native American student. In the free universities, such as Wayne University and City College of New York, the Jew's possession is complete. The Stock Exchange presents a similar picture. The New York Exchange is dormant on Jewish holidays. The Officers Reserve Corps is ever more penetrated by the Jews. The police forces of the large cities are under his control, and the federal secret police enforce his bidding. He commands the National Guard in the populous states.

How has this come about? How has the native American been driven from the positions of representation, of power and respect in his own land? How has he been chased out of the professions, out of government, of the universities, out of the sources of public information? How did the interloper from Asia, the ghetto creature from Kishnev, attain to his eminence whereupon he holds in his hands the decision of war or peace, and decides who are America's friends, and who are America's enemies?

Two things are responsible for this situation in which America finds itself serving as a mere tool in the hands of an alien. First is liberalism, the enemy of national greatness, the virus that eats up national feelings. Liberalism is the doctrine that everyone is equal, everyone acceptable, the doctrine that the botched, the misbegotten are equal to the strong and the superior, that there are no foreigners and no distinctions.



Passport Case: Insanity Plea Hinted

1

Continued from Page 1

gage. Yockey phoned the airline.

FORT WORTH

Meanwhile, the suitcase turned up in Fort Worth, and an airline official opened it to identify the owner. Inside were three passports. Though each bore a different name, Yockey's photo was on all three.

The FBI arrested him in Oakland after he had injured an agent in an attempt to escape. Yockey, 47, was identified by fingerprints on his service record.

State Department officials here said yesterday that Yockey had been a War De-

Francis P. Yockey stalked out of court followed by marshal Ja

at 10:30 a.m. yesterday, ostensibly to plead for a reduction in the $50,000 bail demanded by the Government.

With him was Attorney Hoppe—a specialist in patent and copyright law.

"I'd like to have Mr. Yockey examined by a psychiatrist to determine whether he is sane," Hoppe told Commissioner Karesh.

Yockey erupted in a sibilant, resounding whisper: "That's a dirty trick!"

Then he spoke clearly: "I'm sorry—I'd like to dismiss the attorney. This comes as a complete surprise to me."

Karesh allowed a 20-

lobe. Hoppe asked Karesh continue the hearing—ostensibly called to determine whether $50,000 bail was too high—to 10:30 a. m. today.

"I'm now pressing my motion to reduce bail, and I'll not now pressing my motion for an examination by a alienist," Hoppe explained. "I want to confer further with Mr. Yockey."

Karesh asked Yockey if he agreed that Hoppe should continue to represent him and Yockey nodded. Karesh thereupon continued the hearing until this morning.

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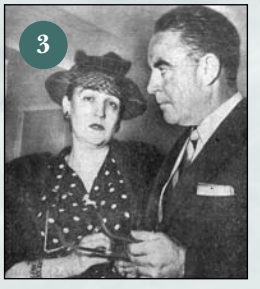

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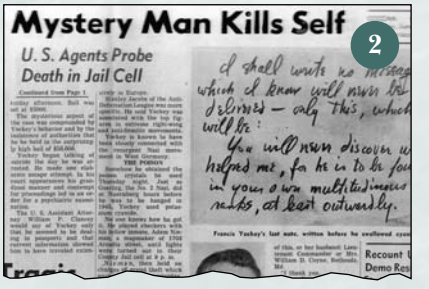

Mystery Man Kills Self

2

U. S. Agents Probe Death in Jail Cell

Continued from Page 1

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4

Francis Parker Yockey was born in Illinois in 1917. He graduated with honors from Notre Dame University in 1941. After a short wartime stint in the U.S. Army he served as assistant prosecuting attorney for Wayne County (Detroit, Michigan). He took a position with the War Crimes Tribunal in 1946 and, shortly after, essentially quit in disgust and opposition to the process. Later, in 1947-1948, he wrote *Imperium* while living in Ireland. The American State Department refused to renew his passport, yet he managed to enter and leave the United States throughout the 1950s through a series of unofficial passports. He was ultimately seized by the FBI on charges of passport fraud. Held in custody, he mysteriously committed suicide on June 21, 1960, with cyanide allegedly smuggled to him by an unknown accomplice. Newspaper clippings shown here from the day demonstrate how the mainstream described the event and the man: 1.) Some insinuated he was insane. 2.) Others called him a "mystery man." The note pictured in the article in Yockey's hand taunted federal authorities to find out who had helped him commit suicide. He claimed that the accomplice was "from your own multitudinous ranks, at least outwardly." 3.) His sister, Mrs. William Coyne, is shown with attorney Emmitt Hagerty. She said that her brother was not pro-Nazi, but merely a philosopher. 4.) This is one of the few known pictures of Yockey and is a section of the photograph reproduced on our cover this issue. It shows Yockey proudly in handcuffs after his arrest on passport fraud.

Liberalism gnaws away at the structure for which patriots and great leaders gave their lives and fortunes. To liberalism, America is a "melting pot," a dump for the world's human refuse. When the white race in Europe drives out the Jew, he goes to America, where weak heads and inferiors who are jealous of that to which they are not equal have laid down for him the red carpet of liberalism, and on this carpet, the Jew has advanced to supreme power in the short half a century since he first discovered that America is a fine host for an enterprising parasite. Liberalism is the inversion of that 100 percent Americanism that the Jew hates.

But mere liberalism alone does not account for it. The second factor has been the aggressive unity of the Jew, his cohesiveness born of hate, which has welded him together and organized his forces for his mission of destruction. By virtue of the cohesiveness of the Jewish entity, at once culture, state, nation, people, race, religion and society, the Jew conquered the cinema industry, the newsgathering associations, which control all news and journalistic opinion, the periodical and book press, and the radio networks. When it became obvious the "Republican" Party was about to lose the 1932 election, he cleverly insinuated himself into the "Democratic" Party and placed his candidate in the presidency. This was the Revolution of 1933, but since it had occurred in the form of a simple change of parties, the politically unconscious American remained unaware.

In 1933, there descended upon Washington the swarm led by Baruch, Lehmann, Morgenthau, Frankfurter, Niles and Rosenman. In their train were thousands of Paswolskis, Messersmiths, Lubins, Berles, Fortases, Lilienthals, Cohens, Ezekiels, Silversteins *et al.*, and bringing up the procession came enough lesser Jews, deracinated liberals, technocrats and aliens to double the population of the capital city within a few years.

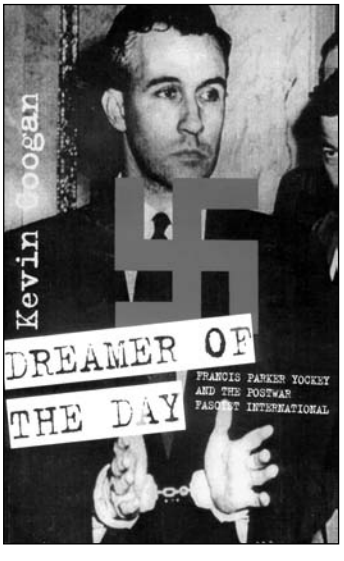
Between the cracks in the pavement the Jew recruited a thousand sub-Americans as radio commentators, newspaper columnists and professional propagandists to disseminate the world outlook the Jew considered appropriate for the American. A multiplicity of government bureaus came into existence, necessarily staffed with Jews. The Jew sought to bring under his control every factor of public expression and influence, thus to make sure that never again would there be a free national election for he did not intend to relinquish his power, so long dreamt of, and now at last real, through the free play of any constitutional game of parties and majorities. He purged the central government of whoever could not be led by the nose, or bought. Who opposed was shouted down, smeared with vile labels, and so silenced. Thus America was given a Semitic countenance. ❖

How did the interloper from Asia, the ghetto creature from Kishnev, attain to his eminence whereupon he holds in his hands the decision of war or peace, and who are America's enemies?

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY was a political theorist and sociologist who dealt with the decline of western civilization. His most famous work, *Imperium*, was first published and promoted by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto. Yockey advocated a unified European continent in defense of the values of the west. Unjustly maligned, Yockey's work has largely been pushed to the very fringes of American political thought.

PRESENTED BY THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB

Learn of the man behind *Imperium* . . . FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY



Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International

Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International, by Kevin Coogan, is a fascinating survey of Yockey's wide-ranging career and of the colorful array of individuals in both the American "right" and "left" who interacted with Yockey during his heyday.

Although a Marxist, and obviously not sympathetic to Yockey or his milieu, Coogan has nonetheless studied his subject closely and relied on a wide-ranging assembly of sources—from all philosophical points of view—to craft this most fascinating volume. What is particularly interesting is that Coogan has not only interviewed Yockey's friends and collaborators but he has also gained access to heretofore unavailable (and highly revealing) secret files from groups such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, which made monitoring Yockey one of their top priorities. This book is a treasure chest for both right & left thinkers.

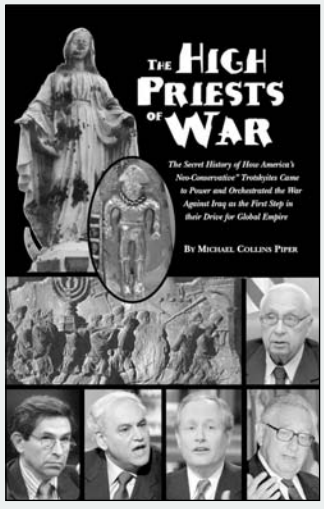
TBR subscribers get 10% off! *Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International*, 644 pages, quality softcover, indexed, rare photos and documents, $19.95, #245. To purchase call TBR toll-free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or Mastercard or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add shipping & handling: $3 per book if mailed inside the U.S.; $6 per book if mailed outside the U.S., by insured mail only.

Who's Behind America's Push for Global War?

BY JACK ROSS

In the last few years, with the great crisis of American empire that has characterized it, scholarship of the revolutionary movement of authoritarian social democrats known as "neo-conservatism" has reached a pinnacle. This is due, first and foremost obviously, to their seizure of power within the current regime, but also to the extraordinary journalistic efforts that have brought their existence into the public consciousness.

Yet there has not, until now, been an effective narrative exposition on the neo-conservative phenomenon in publication. This is especially glaring when we consider the daunting task facing future historians of the neo-conservatives to weave an effective narrative covering everything from their sectarian origins to their intrigues in the corridors of power and everything in between. But leave it to the indefatigable Michael Collins Piper (pictured above right) to begin this process of creating the basis for an effective school of neo-conology with his new book, *The High Priests of War.**

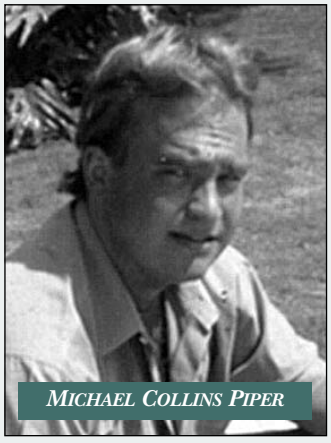

THE HIGH PRIESTS OF WAR
The Secret History of How America's Neo-Conservative" Trotskyites Came to Power and Orchestrated the War Against Iraq as the First Step in their Drive for Global Empire
By Michael Collins Piper

I have a great personal interest in the growth and integrity of neo-conservative studies. My father was a leader of the Young People's Socialist League of the 1960s, a group that, when taken over by Josh Muravchik, now chairman of the American Enterprise Institute, became a repository of neo-con cadre. This has, in turn, greatly informed my own generational commitment to stand opposed to the neo-con regime. I was barely out of high school at the time of the September 11 attacks, as the dust settled and the nature of the circumstances arising out of it became all too evident.

Thus I am informed by the polemics against neo-conservatism of both the left and right as though they are one, in the formative stage of my purpose of battling the scourge of democratic revolutionism. I am thrilled therefore to see Piper attending to this great task that lies before future historians.

Piper exhibits his prowess on the subject in many places. He spends a great deal of time dealing with the rise of Team B in the late 1970s and early 1980s. This operation in the CIA, which inflated intelligence on Soviet threats at just the time the Soviet Union was beginning to collapse, not only played a critical role in the ascent of the neo-conservatives in the corridors of power, but also serves as an early example of the stealth operations within the government evident today with the neo-con "Office of Special Plans" in the Pentagon. The book also aptly puts a considerable focus on the case of Stephen Bryen, who the FBI recommended for indictment for passing information to the Israelis, in collaboration with Richard Perle, but this was not acted upon. Bryen went on to found the infamous Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs.

Yet there is much on which the book leaves the reader disappointed, primarily that it is incredibly short, though, for the 100 pages the book consists of, a stellar job was done. There are many subjects that are left severely neglected if not entirely overlooked by *The High Priests of War.* Far greater coverage is due to the neo-cons' sectarian origins, as well as how this led them to their initial intrigue with the intelligence community, with the CIA-backed Committee on Cultural Freedom.


MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

Furthermore, a subject that has been severely neglected is the original link between the agendas of the Israelis and the war party in Fourth Republic France. Many observers, most notably columnist Paul Craig Roberts, say that a better term than "neo-conservative" is "neo-Jacobin," yet there is far more to this than meets the eye. The imperial designs of France were a constant from the time of the revolution to the overthrow of the empire by De Gaulle, and this culminated with the aims of the Fourth Republic, to consolidate the empire in Africa (leading to the severe war of attrition in Algeria), creating a string of puppet states in the Middle East, which included Israel as well as the Arab states, and to lead the ideological war against Russia in the name of the French Revolution. The triumph of De Gaulle and of the Fifth Republic represented the end of this very old conceit, thus incidentally also being the reason the neo-cons so hate France.

Piper is certainly aware of this, as it is central to the thesis of his monumental work on the JFK assassination, *Final Judgment.* However, when we consider that the sixth edition has just been exhausted, meaning, therefore, that this singular event, after 40 years, continues to merit serious scholarship, I trust that an extraordinary wealth more shall be written by Piper on the subject of neo-conservatism, which surely in future decades will be studied as other authoritarian ideologies are studied today. ❖

*Order extra discounted copies of *The High Priests of War* (softcover, 144 pages, #396) to give to friends, family and political decision makers. One copy is $19.95; two copies are $35; three copies are $45; five copies are $60. Eight or more copies are $10 each. See the order form on page 80 to compute S&H to your area depending on the number of books you purchase and the mailing location. Send payment to TBR BOOKS, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Together, We Can Take Back America

Following is the full text of the remarks of Edgar J. Steele's address to the European-American Unity & Leadership Conference, sponsored by David Duke, held in New Orleans, May 30, 2004. It is a powerful indictment of the ruling classes in America for their desire to "remake" America for the sake of super profits. Steele is quickly gaining the attention of the mainstream for his "politically incorrect" views.

EDGAR J. STEELE
"Attorney for the Damned."

BY EDGAR J. STEELE

Some say patriotism is old-fashioned. Some think that love of country is out of date. Some consider the slightest show of sentiment toward one's homeland to be naive. But, God help us, and God help our country, if the cynics, the one-worlders, the Zionist neo-conservative intellectual dilettantes, ever persuade us that these things have passed us by.

Because, ladies and gentlemen, patriotism, loyalty, sentiment—these things are the United States of America.

In my lifetime, I have seen America grow and change. I have seen her stand tall, and I have seen her brought low.

I have seen the best that America can be and now, just recently, I have seen the worst that America can be.

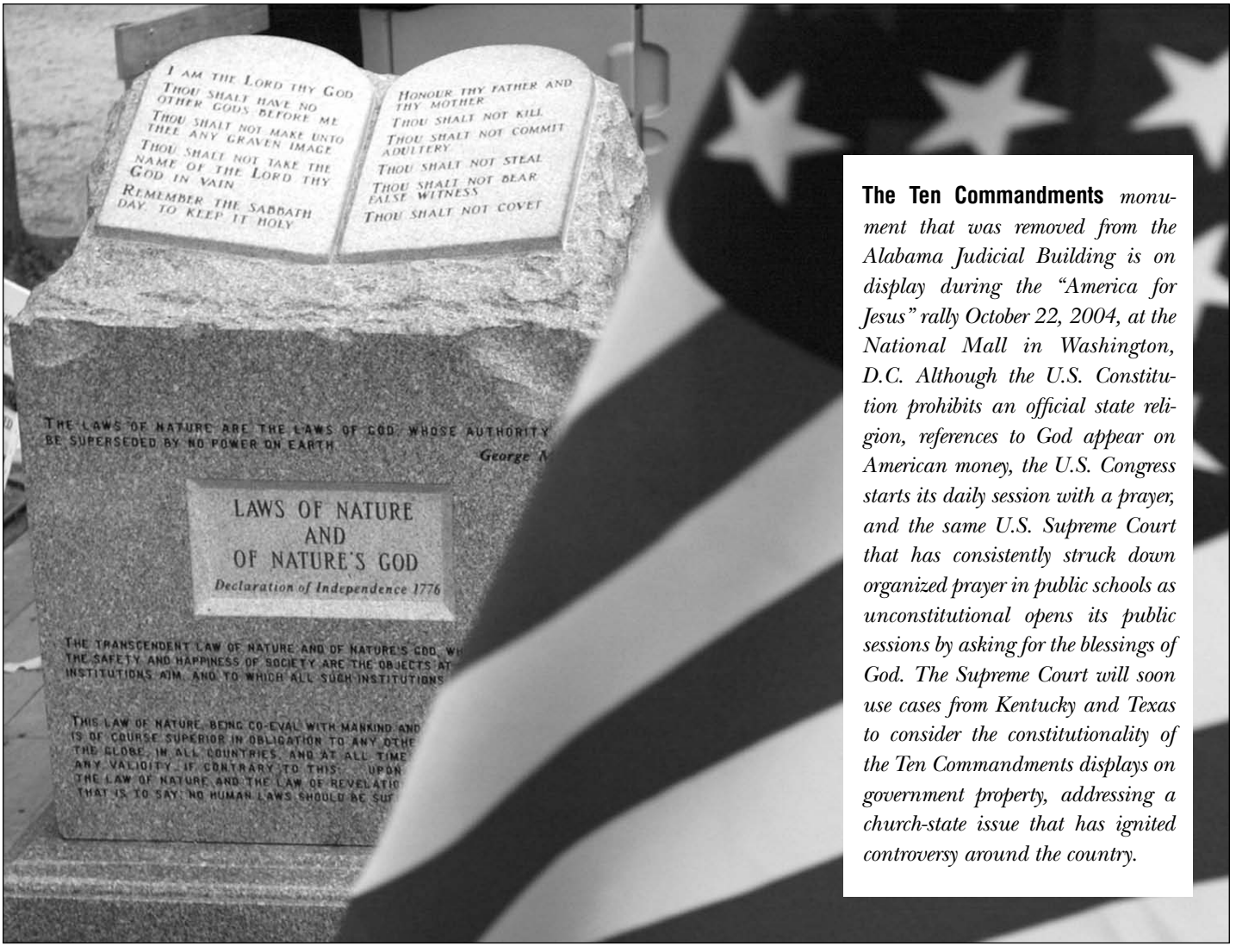
But always, she has been my America, our America, and she will be our America, come what may, for better or for worse.

We have a habit here in America of forgetting what a grand and noble experiment she represented when our Founding Fathers wrote the Declaration of Independence and, then, the Constitution. We forget the sacrifices they made, in property, in family, and, finally, in their own blood.

We forget the sacrifices by all those since that time, sacrifices made so that we might have the freedom to come together like this and discuss change.

Yesterday we spoke some about the so-called "Holocaust." Tomorrow is Memorial Day. Seems like we should really remember all those who gave everything in World War II.

Seventy-five million people throughout the world died in World War II—75 million. Yet we are supposed to honor and


I AM THE LORD THY GOD
THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BEFORE ME
THOU SHALT NOT MAKE UNTO THEE ANY GRAVEN IMAGE
THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD THY GOD IN VAIN
REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY, TO KEEP IT HOLY
HONOUR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER
THOU SHALT NOT KILL
THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY
THOU SHALT NOT STEAL
THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS
THOU SHALT NOT COVET
THE LAWS OF NATURE ARE THE LAWS OF GOD, WHOSE AUTHORITY
BE SUPERSEDED BY NO POWER ON EARTH
LAWS OF NATURE AND OF NATURE'S GOD
Declaration of Independence 1776
THE TRANSCENDENT LAW OF NATURE AND OF NATURE'S GOD, WH
THE SAFETY AND HAPPINESS OF SOCIETY ARE THE OBJECTS AT
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THE GLOBE, IN ALL COUNTRIES, AND AT ALL TIME
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THAT IS TO SAY: NO HUMAN LAWS SHOULD BE SU

ALEX WONG/GETTY IMAGES

The Ten Commandments *monument that was removed from the Alabama Judicial Building is on display during the "America for Jesus" rally October 22, 2004, at the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Although the U.S. Constitution prohibits an official state religion, references to God appear on American money, the U.S. Congress starts its daily session with a prayer, and the same U.S. Supreme Court that has consistently struck down organized prayer in public schools as unconstitutional opens its public sessions by asking for the blessings of God. The Supreme Court will soon use cases from Kentucky and Texas to consider the constitutionality of the Ten Commandments displays on government property, addressing a church-state issue that has ignited controversy around the country.*

remember only 6 million? Out of 75 million? Just 6 million, most of whom never even existed in the first place?

Nobody asked, but I've got a somewhat different take on the Holocaust: Why would Germany, fighting a war on two fronts, with fuel scarce, short of all resources, ship millions of Jews by railroad, hundreds and thousands of miles, to camps specially built, just to hold them, feed them, clothe them, tattoo them in order to keep track of them, just so they could kill them?

It doesn't even begin to make sense. If the Germans had wanted to kill the Jews, they would have done it just the way the Russian Jews killed well over 20 million Russian Christians earlier in the century, with a bullet to the base of the skull, wherever they were found.

Or, as my buddy Al likes to say: In all of German-occupied Europe, there were 2.8 million Jews. After the war, 3.6 million Jews applied for Holocaust reparations. Tragically, the remaining 6 million were lost.

America once was a beacon to the world. She was a beacon of liberty. A beacon of freedom. A beacon of moral strength. That reality became our reputation and a part of our heritage.

Now it is revealed that American troops, under orders from on high, humiliated, tortured and sexually degraded Iraqi and Afghan prisoners of war. American troops shot innocent Iraqi civilians, more than 10,000 of them, so far, many of them women and children.

Our heritage has been squandered for the sake of Jewish empire. Yes—Jewish empire, not America's, not Israel's, Jewish empire.

For America has become a Jewish nation in word. America has become a Jewish nation in deed. And America has become a Jewish nation in fact.

Torture is what Israel does. Humiliation is what Israel does. Lying, double dealing and even genocide are Israeli traits, because those things are Jewish traits. "By deception, we shall do war"—the motto of the Mossad.

We have become everything that America once stood against.

Last month, when my son told me that, at school, he no longer stood for the Pledge of Allegiance or rose when the flag went by, I replied: "Son, don't confuse America's current government with America herself. America still is here and she still has greatness. America is in her people and her back roads and her magnificent cities. But we must shake free of the Zionist

cabal that rules us today."

I told him, "Pledge allegiance to the America that we know and love, for she still deserves us, and she needs us now, more than ever. Stand for the flag because that flag represents us—the real America. Our flag has been taken from us only temporarily. We will take it back."

Ladies and gentlemen, modern self-government originated with the pilgrims, as written into the Mayflower Compact. That was to grow into America's Constitution, which was then amended to guarantee every American's God-given rights. America's First Amendment is about the only thing left of that document—and even it now is in danger of being extinguished.

Truth always used to be an absolute defense to any charge. Not anymore, though. Not in the field of defamation and, now, not in the new field of thought crimes.

A legislating Supreme Court has declared a great many things not even to be speech and, therefore, not deserving of the First Amendment's protection. Obscenity laws—"not speech." Yet, somehow, dancing nude on a table in public is protected free speech. Commercial speech, as in advertising—"not speech."

Flag burning used to be symbolic speech, then it wasn't—and now it is again. Who knows what it will be tomorrow? This alone shows how we have become a nation of men and not of laws. Today, cross burning no longer is symbolic speech. Now it is a crime, per a U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down just recently.

"Don't confuse America's current government with America herself. America still is here and she still has greatness. . . . But we must shake free of the Zionist cabal that rules us today."

Hate used to be something kids did on the school grounds. Then, somehow, it became an enhancement for sentencing criminals. Now we have laws charging hate as a crime itself, separate from any other crimes.

Until recently, hate crime laws required a physical act. Courts were fond of saying, "We don't prosecute just speech in America." They don't say that anymore.

The line is being blurred in application of the hate crime laws. The courts strain to find any excuse to punish the thoughts being expressed. This is the way it's done, folks.

Once people get used to thinking it's illegal to say the word "nigger," then they pass the law that actually makes that a crime, just as they are trying to do in America right now.

Leftists say there is no difference between hate crime enhancement and direct hate speech law. Oddly enough, I agree, but for a different reason. I say, that's why the laws should be rescinded.

And application of hate crime laws really work only in one direction. I had a client recently in southern Idaho, Lonny Rae, who was charged under Idaho's hate crime law for having hurled a racial epithet through an empty doorway into which had disappeared a hulking black man who just had assaulted his wife: "Tell that nigger to get out here, cuz I'm agonna kick his butt." He said it once.

The black man who injured his wife never was charged with anything, but Lonny Rae faced five years in prison for what he said. We finally prevailed on appeal of the conviction on a lesser-included offense, but that was a technical victory only. I'll take it. It's rare enough that the politically incorrect win in America these days, after all.

As Americans learn every day, all over America, only Whites can be guilty of hate crimes. Though Blacks commit 50 times the violent crimes of Whites, over 80 percent of all hate crimes are charged against Whites like Lonny Rae. Usually for something just as stupid.

Today we focus on intent, tomorrow it will be effect, just as it now is in Canada. Just ask Nusrat Hussein, publisher of a Vancouver, British Columbia Muslim newspaper, who dared to reprint my essay, "It Wasn't Arabs," for which the Canadian Jewish Congress wanted him prosecuted. Now all that matters is if you hurt someone else's feelings—and, usually that someone else has to be Jewish.

It is a hate crime today in Canada to say that fewer than 6 million died in the Holocaust or, even, merely to question some detail about the official Holocaust story, which has been proven to be largely a pack of lies. Just ask Ernst Zundel, who sits in jail for that very crime.

Canadian House of Commons Bill C-2, now pending, makes it illegal simply to watch any Arab TV channels, like *Al Jazeera*, off a satellite. This is true. The penalty? An incredible $15,000 fine and one year in prison. They pretend the law is to discourage signal piracy, but why make it illegal to intercept a signal not otherwise available?

The Toronto Police Department issued a press release recently, stating that it is "hate speech" merely to state that, "Zionism equals Nazism."

In France, a TV comedian recently was charged a $10,000 fine simply for criticizing Israel in a comedy sketch.

Recent Hungarian law: Two years for publicly insulting a Jew; three years if you mean it, that is, if you express hatred—your intent. Their president refused to sign it, though passed by both houses of their government. Effect vs. intent—both now get prosecuted.

This just in: Good news from Hungary. On Friday, just day before yesterday, the Hungarian Constitutional Court struck down Hungary's hate speech law. (Immediately, the Jews started screaming "anti-Semitism.")

But things are going the other way in America just now. HR 3077, the International Student Higher Education Act, passed the House of Representatives just three weeks ago, unanimously. It creates a federal panel to cut funding to public colleges that harbor academic critics of Israel, be they professors or students. Remember, the House has already passed it, and there wasn't one single "no" vote.

And, now there is HR 4230, just introduced by the House Committee on International Relations. It makes the State Department responsible for monitoring and combating "anti-

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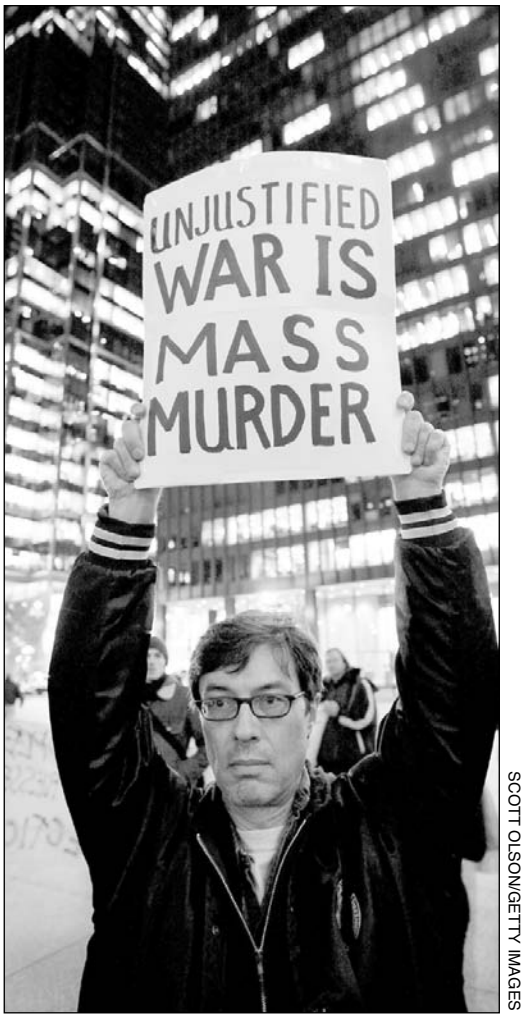


SCOTT OLSON/GETTY IMAGES

Even though the mainstream *media "chastised itself" for its negligent and woeful reportage on the Iraq war, willingly acting as a mouthpiece for the warmongers who have infiltrated the Bush administration, the press continues to deceive the American public about the carnage there. Counterclockwise from upper left: A family flees by car from Fallujah before the bloody joint U.S.-Iraqi attack to "liberate" the town; a group of Iraqis abandoning their homes in Fallujah to save their lives argues with a U.S soldier at a checkpoint. And finally, a protester in Chicago holds up a sign that declares the war in Iraq to be nothing more than "mass murder."*

Semitism" everywhere in the world. America becomes Israel's world thought police and will have to intervene on behalf of Jews anywhere in the world. I am not making this up. [The bill recently passed and was signed into law. It passed without a single word of criticism.—Ed.]

Today, we can protest our president and vice president only in designated "free speech zones," which can be up to a mile from anywhere either happens to be speaking.

Today, say the "N word," go to jail. Tomorrow, say the "J word," go to jail. The day after tomorrow? Say the "J word," die. You think it can't happen here? You are wrong.

It has been forgotten that the first thing the communists did after seizing power in Russia early last century was to make anti-Semitism punishable by death. And before they were done, the Russian Jews ended up killing between 20 and 80 million white Christians, don't forget. Most Russian Christian churches were burned to the ground during that same period, but not one synagogue.

What we see happening in the area of speech in America is just the tip of the iceberg. We've seen laws bootstrapped and misapplied to so many. Get charged with disturbing the peace or served with a domestic restraining order and you can no longer own a gun in many parts of America.

Waco, Ruby Ridge, Pastor Richard Butler, Christine Greenwood, Matt Hale, David Duke, Artie Wheeler, Ernst Zundel.

What we see elsewhere is coming to America; the same Zionist cabal is cracking down here. The Patriot Act is just the latest installment.

What we've done in Afghanistan; what we're doing in Iraq—killing women and children; snipers shooting ambulance drivers; bombing churches during services and killing women and children; bombing wedding services and killing women and children; carpet bombing cities like Fallujah and, now, Najaf; jailhouse torture, humiliation, rape and murder.

We're taking huge U.S. casualties. We're being lied to, just like we were in Vietnam.

Their freedom fighters are defending against a Marxist takeover of their country. We call them terrorists and insur-

gents. How can you be an insurgent in your own country, fighting an invader? This simply is propaganda at work.

They say that if you want to take the measure of a man's character, just give him some power. Well, just look at George Bush.

Bush and Ashcroft have declared their critics to be traitors, and they warn us to watch what we say. The media is totally under the control of the politically correct today—the "inner party," if you will, our Zionist rulers, Jews.

George Orwell's fantasy has become the media's reality. Today, Whites are depicted as stupid and racist, while blacks are both noble and witty. Homosexuality is a desirable lifestyle, Christians are narrow-minded bigots, and patriots are traitors.

Orwell was right, you know. It was just his timing that was off.

Orwell said, "War is Peace." Today, we have perpetual war to "keep the peace." Today, war is peace.

Orwell said, "Freedom is Slavery." Today, we yield civil liberties in the name of domestic security. Today, freedom is slavery.

Orwell said, "Ignorance is Strength." Today, we accuse those asking questions of being unpatriotic. Today, ignorance is strength.

Orwell's "Ministry of Peace" waged war. Today, our Defense Department conducts nonstop wars that we start.

We have gone beyond even George Orwell with our version of Newspeak.

There is nothing conservative these days about conservatives. Now, conservative means bigger government and more control.

We reward laziness and call it welfare. We kill our unborn and call it choice. We abuse power and call it politics. We ridicule our forefathers' values and call it enlightenment.

And there is nothing liberal about liberals anymore—who fall all over one another to surrender personal freedom. Liberal used to mean favoring personal freedom and liberty.

Racial diversity requires that everyone think the same. We destroy countries in order to save them—as in Afghanistan. We kill foreign civilians in order to liberate them—as in Iraq. We allow the Homeland Security Department to arrest our fellow citizens so we might feel safe and secure.

It is our Child Protective Services that facilitate wholesale child kidnapping, abuse, rape and murder. I've handled a few of these cases, and I know what I'm talking about.

We support and create totalitarianism, then call it democracy, both at home and abroad. Anti-Semites, in truth, have become simply those of us who are hated by Jews. A great many Christians have become singularly un-Christian toward those with whom they disagree.

Today, there are none so intolerant as those who preach tolerance.

Today, it's the entitlement mentality of socialism, with the centralized control of everything and everybody.

We reward laziness and call it welfare. We kill our unborn and call it choice. We abuse power and call it politics. We ridicule our Forefathers' values and call it enlightenment.

Today, it's the overriding control freak outlook of fascism. Used to be, we had rights. Today, we possess only privileges, dispensed at the pleasure of our federal government.

A coup has taken place—and right under our noses. The Patriot Bill was passed by Congress without even being read by any legislator.

Laws already are on the books—as part of the first Patriot Act—that allow the government to visit our local libraries and bookstores to examine our reading habits. Neighborhood watch programs encourage neighbors to spy on one another.

Provisions in Patriot Act II will allow secret arrests, warrantless searches, asset forfeiture and, believe it or not, the stripping of citizenship from Americans so that we can be deported for "further processing." Can you say torture and murder, boys and girls?

Already, right here in Louisiana, just one month ago, the federal Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that police officers no longer need a warrant to search your home or business. Two dissenting judges on that panel quite correctly called their ruling "the road to hell." Well, they certainly would know it, because the legal system has been on the road to hell for quite some time.

To be arrested under Patriot Act II, you merely have to be accused by a bureaucrat of providing support to groups designated as terrorist organizations, even if you're unaware of that group's activities.

Tomorrow's legal system will look like today's military tribunals. Tomorrow, thought control will look like today's hate crime laws.

The charge of hate is used selectively, of course. Lesbians spread their hatred of men but are never charged, while feminists teach young girls that all men are potential rapists. Blacks taunt Whites with names like "honky" and "cracker," without recrimination. Jewish written scriptures overflow with hatred of Jesus Christ and Christians.

Say the "N" word while white and go to jail. Burn a cross while white and go to jail. Challenge Holocaust lies with the truth and go to jail.

And it is not enough that Zionists control America. They have to reshape it to suit themselves. Virtually every recent case that involves removal of Christian symbols from society was brought and/or prosecuted by a Jew, usually with a Jewish judge presiding.

For the sake of the feelings of 2.5 percent, all the rest of us must yield our cultural heritage. Removing "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance; taking down plaques of the Ten Commandments; removing crosses from public venues; taking Christ out of Christmas, first, then Christmas out of the year-end holidays altogether.

Hate laws are a singularly Jewish invention, foisted on an unsuspecting public so as to preemptively remove the possibility of criticism of themselves. Now, anti-Semitism is being added

to the proscriptions of hate laws in America.

American borders are kept wide open to a flood of illegal immigrants, apparently to dilute the White population, thereby making us more easily controlled. Yet, there is a furious struggle to jail those who criticize Jews. Contrast this policy imposed upon America with the extremely closed society of Israel, which is reserved solely for Jews.

And consider the money that Israel has cost us, facilitated by their Jewish brethren. It is nothing short of breathtaking. Economist Dr. Thomas Stauffer estimates the cost of our Middle Eastern policies at over $2.5 trillion, more than the cost of the Vietnam War. Boggles the mind, doesn't it?

Let's see now . . . America has a population of 290 million and about 80 million households, so that amounts to $31,250 from your family to Israel. And that doesn't include some other items that easily could double that figure, says Dr. Stauffer. That brings us to the $64,000 question, which is approximately double the $31,250 figure just cited: Is Israel worth it to you? Or could your family have put that $64,000 taken from it to better use?

What is particularly ironic is this question: How much of that money came back from Israel for the purpose of buying off America's elected representatives?

George Bush addressed the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) just 10 days ago. Here's a direct quote from his speech: "By defending the freedom and prosperity and security of Israel, you're also serving the cause of America. I know there are buses outside waiting to take you to Capitol Hill. I'm told—Howard told me—there's over 500 meetings scheduled with members of the Senate and the House. That is good news. I'm sure you're going to pass this message on to them: A free, prosperous and secure Israel is in this nation's national interest."

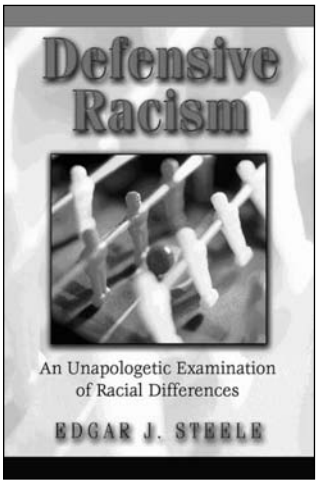
Mr. Bush also told the AIPAC audience that: "[W]e have a duty to expose and confront anti-Semitism, wherever it is found." He followed that up with, "The demonization of Israel can be a flimsy cover for anti-Semitism."

With those statements, Mr. Bush made clear where his loyalties lie—with Israel and against America, that's where. Could it be any more clearly stated, folks? Of course, Mr. Bush is the same fellow who gave new life to the phrase: "Yer either with us or yer agin us." At least, now we know what he meant by the

"An eye-opening and honest, no holds barred look at race relations in the U.S. today."

—MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER, *Barnes Review* contributing editor and author of *Final Judgment* and *The High Priests of War*

New America is coming
. . . and it isn't pretty.



Foreseeing a collapse so severe that it will cause us to start numbering our economic depressions, Edgar J. Steele paints the image of an America rarely seen in mainline media: ripped apart by racial strife, seething with resentment and erupting into open street warfare. Writing with a blowtorch, Steele conjures the vision of a New America, rising Phoenix-like from the ashes and resurrecting the principles of liberty and personal freedom upon which she originally was founded, all the while charting a clear, easy-to-follow path for the individual through the coming chaos and past the New World Order. Bold, powerful and persuasive, *Defensive Racism* weaves a compelling argument to deal with racial differences we all recognize, yet pretend not to notice.

Defensive Racism
An Unapologetic Examination of Racial Differences

BY EDGAR J. STEELE

Honored speaker at AFP & TBR conferences

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word "us," and it sure wasn't you and me.

Since I'm quoting him, I can't resist telling you what Mr. Bush said while speaking at a Gridiron Club dinner in Washington, D.C., three years ago: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and those are the ones you want to concentrate on."

George W. Bush is inarticulate and politically inexperienced, yet he becomes America's president. His father was president before him. Coincidence?

He gained his first presidency without winning the popular vote. Coincidence?

His election was decided by judges who overruled the popular vote count in a state governed by his brother. Coincidence?

Do you believe in coincidence? Or, does the word "coup" come to mind?

Today, we have a dictatorship with only the illusion of democracy; not even a pretense of a republic anymore. The judiciary makes law as directed by the administration. The executive rules absolutely. Legislators simply steal from the top of the heap for the new priesthood: the legal profession. Lawyers are the privileged class today, and they are destroying America.

What I advocate is being prepared and awakening others to what is coming. What's coming? Not worldwide empire, American style. What's coming is America's comeuppance.

The New World Order is here, and it's now—it is America. The United Nations isn't coming. "They" aren't taking us over; we are taking over the rest of the world. America writ large, but no Bill of Rights; indeed, no rights whatsoever.

The system is broken—irretrievably broken. It can't be fixed, because it won't be fixed. We can't work within the system any more to effect meaningful change because the system won't allow it. As a lawyer, I'm inside the system. Everyone says the system is broken. You don't know how bad things really are.

If you think Kerry will be different, you are wrong. There was no change from Bush to Clinton. There was no change from Clinton to Bush. There will be no change in the future, with politics as usual. Do you know what is wrong with America's two-party system? Only one party ever loses at a time.

We've got to make a change in America. Maybe we won't succeed in making change, but we sure can deserve to succeed.

Make no mistake. We are at war. War for our very existence. If there must be trouble, let it come now, so that our children might live in peace. Let us fight the fight. Let us suffer defeat, if defeat it must be.

To win a war, one must risk death. That might seem scary, but to have nothing worth dying for, that is not living at all.

Put aside fear. There is a limit to physical pain and suffering, but there is no limit to fear.

Take it from me, in 20 years you will regret what you did not do, here and now, far more than what you did do.

It was William Wallace, as played by Mel Gibson in the movie *Braveheart*, who said, when rallying his Scottish army to fight the English: "Fight and you may die. Run and you will live—at least a while. And, dying in your beds, many years from now, would you be willing to trade all the days, from this day to that, for one chance—just one chance—to come back here and tell our enemies that they may take our lives, but they will never take our freedom!"?

I cannot advocate a violent revolution, or I would be disbarred. But that is exactly what the likes of William Wallace, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington would do today if they were still among us. I like to think that, if we were to bring them back to life today, tomorrow they would buy a road map, a red Cadillac convertible and a bazooka, then set out for Washington, D.C.

What I advocate is being prepared and awakening others to what is coming. What's coming? Not worldwide empire, American style. What's coming is America's comeuppance. I think it will go badly for the NWO crowd and, consequently, for America, too. But that will create an opportunity we do not currently possess—an opportunity to start over.

America worked once as a constitutional republic. It can work again.

Do not despair at how difficult the road ahead might seem to be. Dale Carnegie pointed out that the most important things in the world have been accomplished by people who kept on trying when there seemed to be no hope at all. The only real failure in life is in giving up, you know.

I am glad you are here. I am glad you risk so much to make a difference. I am glad so many are willing to give so much, like the distinguished speakers here today. I am proud to call you friends.

We do not all have to be the same. We do not have to have the same abilities. We do not have to share the same beliefs. Dare to be different, even from one another. I do not know the key to success, but I do know that the key to failure is in trying to please everybody. Heaven knows that I do not manage to do that. We all have a role to play. Do not despair at your own talents.

Now, listen closely to what I am about to tell you: Do not try to be better than anybody else. Just try to be better than yourself. Just do that, and they will never break our spirit. They will never silence us. They will never take our freedom.

Together, we can touch lives. Together, we can make a difference. Together, we can awaken America. Together, we can take back America. ❖

EDGAR J. STEELE is a lawyer who tries cases throughout the West Coast, being admitted to the bar in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as several federal district and special courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. He can be contacted at P.O. Box 1255, Sagle, ID 83860 or steele@plainlawtalk.com. Visit his website at: www.conspiracypenpal.com

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Kissinger & Nixon Uncensored

Recently, the National Archives in Washington, D.C. released about 20,000 pages of telephone conversations of Henry Kissinger during the latter years of the war in Vietnam. Kissinger objected, but the Archives released them anyway, and they contain information that historians will be writing about for decades. On one occasion, Kissinger told an aide that Nixon was "too loaded" to talk to the British prime minister about a war erupting in the Middle East. Additionally, Nixon is heard to say in another conversation that we will "disguise the bombing of Cambodia as an airlift." What we know about Kissinger and Nixon will no doubt be altered as more and more of these pages are analyzed.

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Death of a Party

File this in the "Oh my God" department: It seems that the New National Party of South Africa has officially merged with the black terrorist/Marxist African National Congress. This is not mere rhetoric, but, in fact, the two parties have officially merged as institutions. The National Party, founded in 1914, was the main force in establishing apartheid, a system of racial separation that helped South Africa become the wealthiest country in Africa, by far. The point of the institutional merger is to destroy the National Party, to commit ideological suicide so as to "expunge her sins" before the whole world. Predictably, the rightist opposition in South Africa reacted harshly, but the president of the ANC, Thabo Mbeki, and also the president of South Africa, was even shocked by the news. He said that he "could not recall any other party of oppression saying 'We are defeated, we cease to exist, we join those that we oppressed.'"

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A Pound of Flesh

In England, the 10 Kensington Church Walk is a sort of literary and political walk of fame. Last August, Ezra Pound's name came up as a possible addition to this "walk." It seems that his daughter, Mary de Rachewitz, had approached the committee that decides such things, and asked if it would be a possible entry. A simple blue plaque was erected with the words "Ezra Pound, poet" etched on it. Needless to say, the process of getting that approved was a tortuous one. Board members cooked up the most vile phrases to describe Pound's poetry, whereas, of course, the only thing they cared about was his political positions during World War II. It seems that you're a fascist if you oppose giving away all eastern Europe to Stalin. Opposition to Hitler and Mussolini must, given the realities of 20th century politics, mean support for Stalin and his agenda. Nonetheless, cooler heads prevailed. Pound's poetry won the day, and was separated from his views about the war.

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Filmmaker Lives in Clouds

Speaking of Stalin, there is a film being prepared by bimbo/filmmaker Ivy Meeropol, granddaughter of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Of course, the politically correct documentary will exonerate the couple and condemn the "hysteria" of anti-communism that "swept" the country in the 1950s. Today, it is assumed that the Rosenbergs were not guilty and were victims of an anti-Semitic "witch hunt." Airhead Meeropol will parrot that line. It is said that the evidence was fabricated and that witnesses were coerced. Little of that is authenticated. Nevertheless, looking for bigger things to come, Meeropol will continue to propagate the myths about Stalin as "good ol' uncle Joe," rather than understand him as the greatest mass-murderer since Ghengis Khan. She says to the interviewer: "I would say to them [the Rosenbergs] you did the right thing. We all understand and are proud."

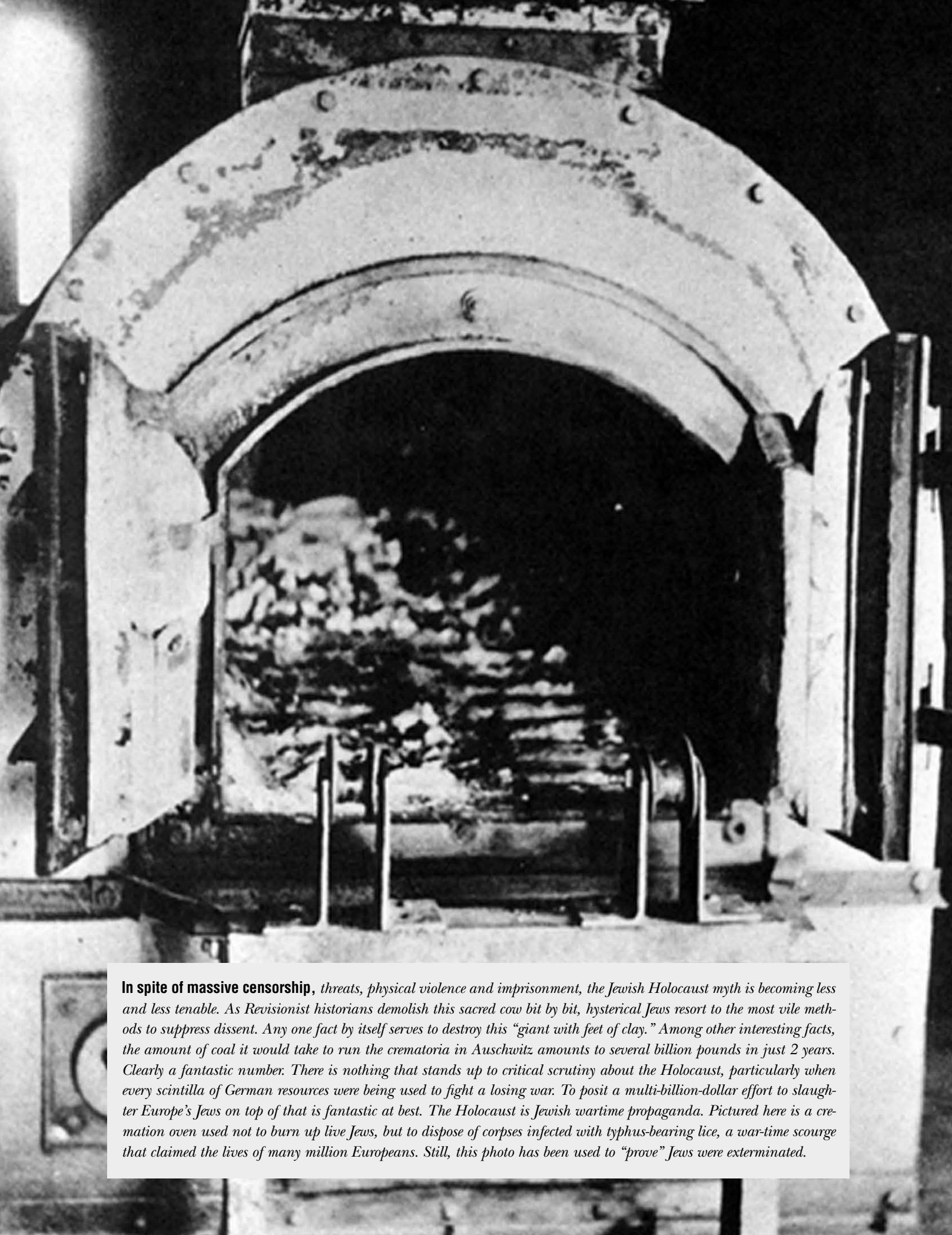
Stalin-Lover's New Book Claims Red Mass Murderer Was a Choirboy & Priest

Writer Sinon Sebag Montefiore is writing yet another book about Stalin. This time, about the young Stalin that no one knows about. Here's how this idiot describes Stalin: "I'm going to write about the young Stalin, which has never been written about before. His youth—his everything—he was a lover, priest, bank robber, choirboy, poet and even a weatherman." Given that fact that Stalin was never a priest, nor was he a choirboy, real historians should be prepared to be underwhelmed by another Stalinist puff piece.

Rome's African Legions at Hadrian's Wall?

Recent studies conducted by academics at Liverpool University suggest that African troops might have been responsible for much of the security at Hadrian's Wall, a defensive structure that now forms the border between England and Scotland. Numerous recently unearthed documents, as well as tombstones and other artifacts, refer to a 500-man garrison at the wall in the third century A.D. At present, the ethnicity of the unit is likely to have been Berber, though there is some speculation that the unit may have contained Nubians as well. Of course, this is largely obligatory political correctness, since the notion of an integrated military unit only came into existence in modern times. Nonetheless, there are some DNA tests being conducted which seek to establish the existence of Berber blood among some Englishmen who have traced their ancestry to the region for many generations. In 1989, a 1,900-year-old African carving was found in London, fueling more speculation about an African presence in England during Roman times.

Above, a photograph of a portion of what remains of Hadrian's Wall, still in existence. Researchers wonder if some of the troops that manned the wall against "barbarian" invasion were from Rome's African legions.



In spite of massive censorship, *threats, physical violence and imprisonment, the Jewish Holocaust myth is becoming less and less tenable. As Revisionist historians demolish this sacred cow bit by bit, hysterical Jews resort to the most vile methods to suppress dissent. Any one fact by itself serves to destroy this "giant with feet of clay." Among other interesting facts, the amount of coal it would take to run the crematoria in Auschwitz amounts to several billion pounds in just 2 years. Clearly a fantastic number. There is nothing that stands up to critical scrutiny about the Holocaust, particularly when every scintilla of German resources were being used to fight a losing war. To posit a multi-billion-dollar effort to slaughter Europe's Jews on top of that is fantastic at best. The Holocaust is Jewish wartime propaganda. Pictured here is a cremation oven used not to burn up live Jews, but to dispose of corpses infected with typhus-bearing lice, a war-time scourge that claimed the lives of many million Europeans. Still, this photo has been used to "prove" Jews were exterminated.*

The Smoke & Mirrors of 'The Holocaust'

"The lady doth protest too much, methinks." —Hamlet (Act III, Scene ii, 240)[1]

What do we know best about World War II? What stands out the most in most people's minds? Do they know how many American soldiers were killed and wounded? How many German soldiers were killed? How many German children died? How many civilians were killed at Hamburg during the air raids which lasted for 10 days and from which 6,000 acres of Hamburg were reduced to rubble? How many planes were involved? Or how many were shot down? How many Germans were killed at Dresden in February 1945? How many civilians were incinerated at Hiroshima or Nagasaki from the atomic bombs dropped there? And why do Jews protest so much when Holocaust figures are adjusted downwards—even by their own authorities? One would think they would be happy to see that 6 million of their brethren were not killed during World War II. But these questions are not important to the American mind. They have been trained—Jew and Christian alike—by the news media to care less about the truth.

By Alex S. Perry Jr.

The one thing known by all about World War II is that the Germans killed 6 million Jews in gas chambers located in concentration killing camps. Although no statistical records were kept of the killings, we know without any doubt, without looking it up, what the number was. It stands out in our minds. Some are so sure about their knowledge of the German extermination of the Jews that they get excited when they hear a denial.

Why do we know that the Germans killed 6 million Jews during World War II? We know because the Jews control the major newspapers, radio broadcasting companies, the printing of schoolbooks and the television systems.[2] We know because Jews tell us. The very few who question the Holocaust cannot get the public's attention and what public attention they do get is very, very limited. Jews tell the world what should be believed about everything. They tell, and the rest are expected to believe without any question or investigation. They educate the people's children through the control of the textbook industry. If you do not know, or if you doubt, then you are called a neo-nazi or anti-Semitic.

"Anti-Semitism" is not a charge; it is a curse. Just for not believing, you are considered an unpatriotic citizen. For some it is dangerous not to believe. They could lose their jobs. Certainly, very few have any choice in this matter. It is easier for most to accept than to investigate. All politicians and public leaders have to outwardly believe no matter if their conscious may lead them to suspect.

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes says the Holocaust turns out to be the most important subject coming from the World War II era:

> What is deemed important today is not whether Hitler started war in 1939, or whether Roosevelt was responsible for Pearl Harbor, but the number of prisoners who were allegedly done to death in the concentration camps operated by Germany during the war. These camps were first presented as those in Germany, such as Dachau, Belsen, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Dora, but it was demonstrated that there had been no systematic extermination in those camps. Attention was then

moved on to Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Chelmno, Jonowska, Tarnow, Ravensbruck, Mauthausen, Brezeznia and Birkenau, which does not exhaust the list that appears to have been extended as needed.

An attempt to make a competent, objective, and truthful investigation of the extermination question is now regarded as far more objectionable and deplorable than charging Roosevelt with war responsibility. It is surely the most precarious venture that an historian or demographer could undertake today; indeed, so "hot" and dangerous that only a lone French scholar, Paul Rassinier, had made any serious systematic effort to enter the field. . . .[3]

Alexander Ratcliffe, member of the Edinburgh [Scotland] Education Authority says: "The various press reports about Hitler's terrible persecution of the Jews mostly are written up by Jews, and circulated by Jews. Mostly such reports are the invention of the Jewish mind.

"Only an idiot (there is no other name for it) would place any confidence in the ridiculous stories of the 'atrocities' committed under Hitler toward the Jews."[4]

Dr. Revilo P. Oliver, professor of classics at the University of Illinois for 32 years, said of the foolishness and gullibility of the American public in general:

> No informed person paid any attention to the nonsense about "extermination of Jews in Germany" that began to be disseminated widely near the end of the war: that was just hokum to pep up the populace.[5]

"No informed person paid any attention to the nonsense about 'extermination of Jews' that began to be disseminated widely near the end of the war: that was just hokum to pep up the populace."

Dr. Oliver expressed his disappointment in Americans for not realizing—when the war was over, the heat of battle had ended, and the need for censorship had passed—how completely they were misinformed by wartime propaganda news, but "one could have supposed in 1945 that when the hoax [German extermination of millions of Jews] was devised to pep up the cattle that were being stampeded into Europe, was exposed, even Americans would feel some indignation at having been so completely bamboozled."[6]

People do not like being reminded so quickly that they were fools not too long ago. "War patriotism is a madness for which there is no cure," observes Francis Neilson. "Who counts the cost when the blood is up? It is one of the great privileges of democracy to spill it and foot the bill in other people's quarrels. . . . It is marvelous what punishment the proletarians will take."[7]

As to the Jews executed in gas chambers in Germany during World War II, Dr. Oliver elucidated the fraud, explained the main reason behind it, and mentions two important exposures of the deception:

> The prompt exposure of the bloody swindle seemed inevitable, particularly since the agents of the OSS . . . who had been dispatched to conquered Germany to set up gas chambers to lend some verisimilitude to the hoax, had been so lazy and feckless that they merely sent back pictures of shower baths, which were so absurd that they had to be suppressed to avoid ridicule. No one could have believed in 1945 that the lie would be used to extort $30 billion [Now $61.8 billion.—Ed.] from the helpless Germans and would be rammed into the minds of German children by uncouth American "educators"—or that civilized men could have to wait until 1950 for Paul Rassinier, who had been himself a prisoner in a German concentration camp, to challenge the infamous lie, or until 1976 for Prof. Arthur Butz's detailed and exhaustive refutation of the venomous imposture on Aryan credulity.[8]

There was no Holocaust as they present it, and no 6 million Jews were killed in gas chambers or in any other way in Germany or Poland during World War II.

The one fact that proves that there was no Holocaust is the number of Jews living before and after World War II. The Jewish population statistics compiled by Jews and published in Jewish publications confirm that there was no Holocaust in Germany during World War II.

In 1932, the year before Hitler came to power, Arthur Ruppin showed in the New York Jewish publication *Menorah Journal* that 15,800,000 Jews lived in various parts of the world. An article in the *World Almanac*, 1940, "Population, Worldwide, by Religious Beliefs," (129), gave the world Jewish population as 15,319,259. Accordingly, if these figures are true, the Jewish population of the region decreased by almost 500,000 during the peaceful years before World War II.

Writing for *The New York Times*, Feb. 22, 1948, Hanson W. Baldwin declares at the time he was writing that the number of Jews living in the world was between a minimum of 15,600,000 and a maximum of 18,700,000. The 1950 U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee in its report *The Immigration and Naturalization System of the United States* (842) asserts that the number of Jews living in 1949 throughout the world was about 15,313,000. Baldwin's statement says that the Jewish population increased during World War II and shortly thereafter. The increase was from about 3,000,000 to about 3,400,000, and according to the 1950 Senate Judiciary Committee, there was no decrease in the Jewish population during World War II.

Using these figures, one could easily come to the conclusion that World War II was very beneficial to the Jewish race because of the increase in the number of living Jews, indicating better living conditions and higher incomes, whereas, the years before World War II were very hard on the Jewish community since they were unable to maintain themselves population-wise. The very opposite of what wartime and postwar propaganda maintains.

The year 1943 was the year of the Nazis' most far-flung territorial occupation. It is also the year in which the first accusation was ever made about the Germans killing 6 million Jews during World War II. Rafael Lemkin, a Polish refugee Jew, living

in London at the time, contended in his book, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*, mostly a book of fiction, which is the easiest kind to believe and remember, that by 1943, the Germans had gassed millions of Jews, perhaps as many as 6 million.[9] This is the first statement made about the "6 million" figure. If true, then by the end of 1942 the Germans had killed more Jews than were living in all the lands which came under Hitler's control, and no more killing was necessary if killing all the Jews in Europe was Hitler's true goal.

The fact that West Germany has paid German Jews and Israel $61.8 billion since the end of World War II, and is still paying, has provided a strong Jewish-vested, financial interest in perpetuating the 6 million myth. "The German government expects this figure to rise to $80 billion by the year 2030."[10] The Jews can control Germany by the control of the press in other countries as well as in Germany. If Germany does not go along to get along, the Jews can make the rest of the world hate Germany by printing defamatory remarks about Germany.

The Holocaust is big business. Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, the chief rabbi in Britain, has said the Holocaust is "an entire industry, with handsome profits for writers, researchers, filmmakers, monument builders, museum planners and even politicians."[11] The Holocaust is used, states Boas Evron, "to extract still greater payments in reparations for Nazi Crimes." Doug Collins, a Canadian writer, says, "A common joke in Israel is, 'There's no business like shoah business.'"[12]

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Jews control the United States. The former director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Thomas Dine, has "openly boasted" that this committee controls Congress. No matter what is cut, Medicare, for example, in trying to find ways to reduce the deficit, aid to Israel is to remain untouchable.[13] As far as foreign aid is concerned, Israel tells the United States what it wants. Israel normally gets $3 billion yearly. In 1996, Israel demanded a $12 billion boost in the aid.

POLITICIANS ARE AFRAID OF JEWISH POWER

Jews control the news media and entertainment industry in the United States and the world. The politicians have to do what the Jewish news media tells them to do. Dr. William L. Pierce, former editor, *National Vanguard*, No. 114, November/December 1994, stated: "Whoever controls the mass media of news and entertainment—especially the latter—controls public opinion. In a mass democracy, whoever controls public opinion controls governmental policy." (5)

The New York leftist *P.M. Newspaper* reported, Nov. 25, 1942, that Rabbi Steven Wise, head of both the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress during World War II, said: "Hitler has ordered extermination of all Jews in German-occupied Europe by the end of this year," the end of 1942, that is. Dr. Wise believed, because of the information he had, "that 2,500,000 of the 5 million Jews in occupied Europe already had been exterminated." Wise claimed that, "Hitler was in a rage [because the] Jewish extermination was not proceeding fast enough to suit him."

Nevertheless, the Jewish historian Martin Gilbert claims that Hitler went too fast. In his 1981 book, *Auschwitz and the Allies*, he writes that the Germans were gassing the Jews at Belzen, Treblinka, and elsewhere at rates of hundreds of thousands a day in the spring and early summer 1942. On page 26, he wrote:

> The deliberate attempt to destroy systematically all of Europe's Jews was unsuspected in the spring and early summer of 1942: the very period during which it was at its most intense, and during which hundreds of thousands of Jews were being gassed every day at Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor and Treblinka.

Hundreds of thousands, plural, means two hundred thousand or more. Let's take the 200,000 figure, the smallest plural in this instance. From March 16 to July 15, "spring and early summer," there are 122 days. Killing only 100,000 Jews a day at these four small camps or 25,000 a day at each camp for four months means that 12,200,000 had been killed by the middle of "early summer 1942" and "this deliberate attempt . . . was unsuspected." Two hundred thousand a day comes to 24,400,000 Jew exterminations. And just think, the operation was unknown and "unsuspected." The quote above reads as if 100,000 or more a day were being killed every day at each of the four camps mentioned in the quote. Such is only another example of the tangled logic used when discussing the Holocaust.

If killing Jews fast was Adolf Hitler's objective, as Rabbi Steven Wise claims, there is no reason to believe why "Hitler was in a rage." By Rabbi Wise's and Martin Gilbert's count, the killing rate was fast.

The methods used to exterminate the Jews, Dr. Wise specified, were "poison, asphyxiation and injection of an air bubble into the victim's blood stream, [but he fails to mention gas]. This last method [the injection of an air bubble] had become common. One Nazi physician could handle more than 100 men an hour by this method."[14]

If the Germans were out to kill 100 Jews an hour with the injection of air bubbles, why would they need a trained physician or sterilized needles? If killing was the goal, any unclean street cleaner could do the job. One hundred an hour means 1.66 were dropping dead every minute or five every three minutes. They would hardly have time to get the dead ones out of the office before the next live ones came in to receive their deadly injections.

Jews claim that the beginning of the Holocaust was planned on January 20, 1942, at a secret conference held at Wannsee villa near Berlin.[15] So within 10 months, October 1942, or so, the Germans had killed 2,500,000 Jews or about 250,000 a month at the rate of 100 per hour per trained physician according to

Rabbi Steven Wise. This killing rate is far short of the 100,000 a day Martin Gilbert was claiming the Germans were doing.

If Rabbi Steven Wise were telling the truth, and the Germans were killing 250,000 Jews a month, they would be killing 8,333 Jews a day, 250,000 divided by 30. On an eight-hour schedule, this would amount to 14 doctors killing 1,400 Jews per hour or 8,400 per day, each working about six hours a day with a two-hour lunch break and restroom breaks.

Now if the rate were 100,000 a day, as mentioned by Martin Gilbert, 167 doctors would be needed for this useless work if air bubbles were the means employed.

Rabbi Wise is making quite a claim. The extermination program could not have gotten started before March 1942, if that soon, if the decision to eliminate the European Jews was made on January 20, 1942. Preparation had to be made and a system worked out, but to keep our dates uniform, let's pretend the starting date was January 20, 1942, the day the Jews claimed the Holocaust was first discussed.

But just in case the Holocaust did take place, a description of the logistics that would have been involved in getting 6 million Jews to the gas chambers in different areas of Germany and Poland—really Poland, because the principal Jews are now admitting that there were no death camps on German soil—needs to be discussed. Transporting the 6 million to the slaughtering houses and the crematoria is a small portion of the total problem.

Had the Germans been killing the 6 million Jews in gas chambers from January 20, 1942, to May 1, 1945, for about three years and three months, or for 1,195 days, they would have had to have killed 5,021 Jews a day or about 209 and hour if they were killing on a 24-hour schedule to have killed 6 million. On a 12-hour schedule, the killing rate would have been 418 an hour. Stretching out the killing program to five years, which would have started before January 20, 1942, the date set by the Jews that the Germans debated the extermination program at the Wannsee conference to decide to get ride of all the Jews in Europe, the Germans would have had to have killed 3,288 a day or 137 an hour on a 24 hour a day schedule, or 274 an hour on a 12-hour schedule. The starting date would have been around the beginning of May 1940.

Leon Poliakov says that Hitler stopped "the extermination program in October 1944 for fear of retribution in case Germany lost the war."[16] Hitler never wanted to make war on England and had been trying to make peace with that nation since early 1943.[17] John Toland says that Himmler ordered closing the killing centers on November 24, 1944.[18] If true, the October 1944 ending date would move the extermination starting day seven months earlier than estimated in this letter. But if the starting date were January 20, 1942, and the ending date were October 31, 1944, this would have given the Germans 952 days in which to kill 6 million Jews. They would have been killing Jews at the rate of 6,303 a day.

Getting the Jews into the death chambers would be relatively easy compared to getting them out after they had been killed. While alive, the Jews could walk into the death chambers, but after they were killed, the Germans would have to drag the bodies out and carry or haul the bodies to the crematoria, but they would have had to get the gas out before they could withdraw the dead bodies. Clearing the chambers of deadly gas would take at least 24 to 48 hours, possibly even three days. The dead bodies would begin to rot and stink before the first ones were removed from the death chambers. Powerful fans, no matter how long they ran, could not remove all the gas from the death chambers for much gas would be contained in the victims' hair and clothes and between the bodies which fell crisscross among each other. Any gas around the dead would be dangerous for those trying to move the bodies to the crematoria.

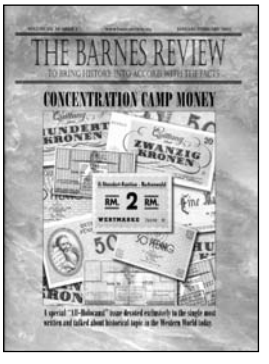
After getting the Jews out of the gas chambers and to the crematoria, the next problem would be cremating the bodies.

The most efficient way to cremate human remains is to place one body at a time in a crematorium. Two bodies in the same crematorium will fuse together and protect each other from the heat, prolonging the incineration time.

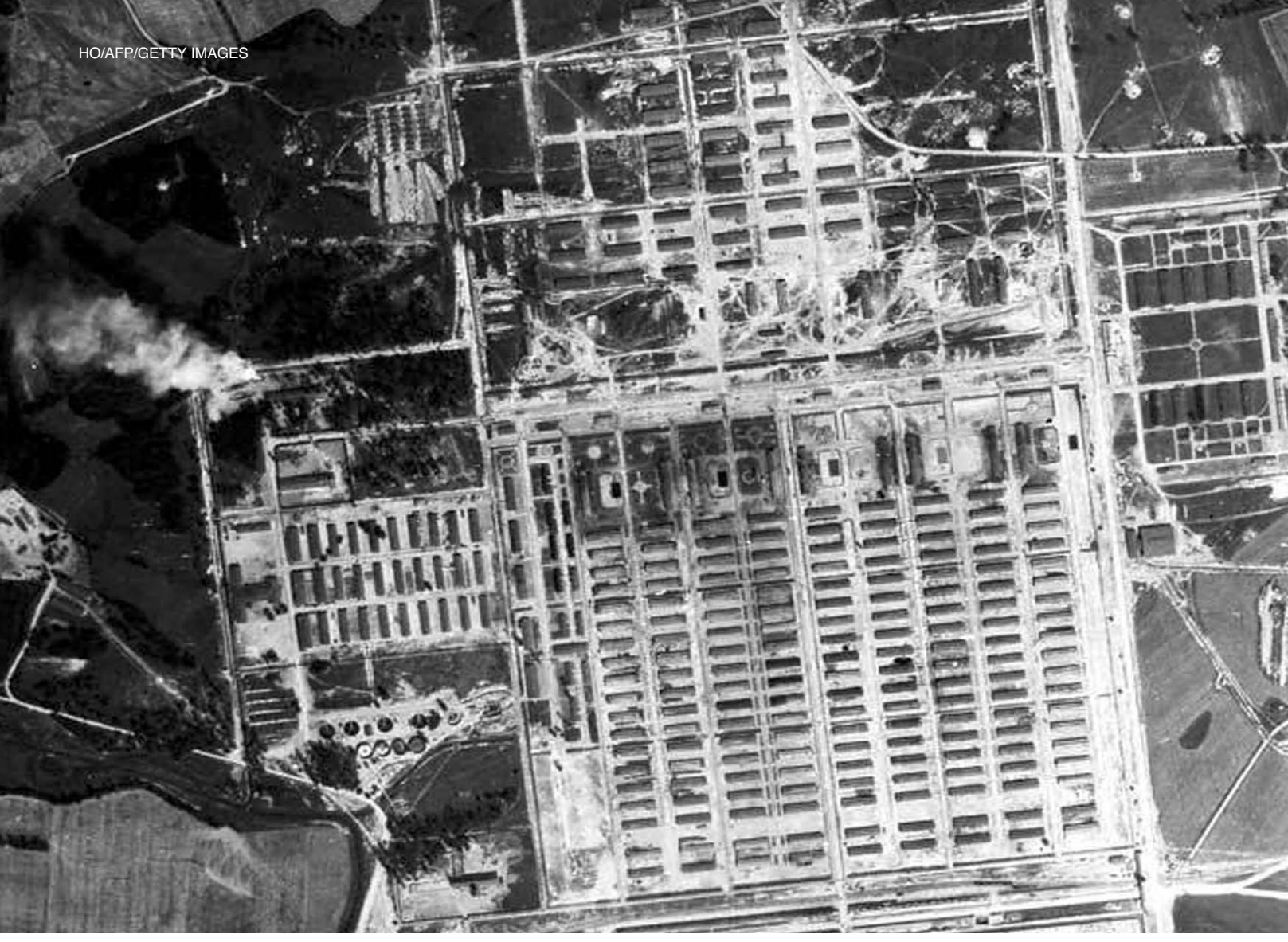
The time required to cremate one body in a modern crematorium, so states Larry E. Arnold in "Human Fireballs" in the October 1981 issue of *Science Digest*, is from two and a half to four hours. "To combust a cadaver is supposed to require prodigious quantities of heat and fuel. . . . A corpse in a crematorium is subject first to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit for 90 minutes and then to 1,800 degrees for another 60 to 150 minutes," i.e, four hours.

Cremating 6 million Jews at the rate of one every three

TBR's "All-Holocaust" Reference Source



In January 2001, THE BARNES REVIEW assembled its groundbreaking "ALL-HOLOCAUST" issue. Since then more than 50,000 have been disseminated. Why? It is your "one-source" reference for "the Holocaust" from a Revisionist perspective. In this 72-page issue are fascinating and authoritative articles from scholars, scientists and laymen that question the official record of the Holocaust as our children are taught it in school. You'll read: how Hitler came to power; whether camp inmates were paid for their work in the camps; the dangers of Holocaust education in the public schools; why the Holocaust is so important today; the Jewish "declaration of war" against Nazi Germany; the sham Nuremberg trials; what really happened to Anne Frank and others "gassed" in the "death chambers"; how Holocaust survivors were denigrated by other Jews upon their return home; how many really died at Auschwitz and how; the birth of the Auschwitz legend; how Holocaust racketeers rake in big bucks on the Holocaust tragedy; what Holocaust deniers deny; and much more. Lots of rare photos and authentic insights. One to five copies are $8 each. Six copies are just $30 ($5 each). Request your copies of the January/February 2001 "All-Holocaust" issue using the order form on page 80. Send to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC. TBR pays domestic S&H. Add $5 S&H per order outside the U.S.



hours with one crematorium working would take 18 million hours. It would take 2,055 years to cremate—one Jew at a time with one crematorium working 24 hours a day—the supposedly 6 million gassed within three years or less.

Two million Jews would have had to be cremated each year for three years. One crematorium can cremate eight bodies a day on a 24-hour schedule at three hours per body. There are 8,760 hours in a year. Two million Jews killed each year for three years means that 5,479 were killed each day. Eight Jews being cremated per day per crematorium means there were 685 crematoria operating every day for 24 hours a day without any breakdown or stoppage.

At Auschwitz only five chimneys were operating according to Olga Lengyel's book *Five Chimneys*. Yet, it is claimed that 4 million Jews were gassed and cremated at Auschwitz between January 1942 and October 1944. Auschwitz was abandoned in January 1945 because of the approaching Soviets. So the Germans had to have been killing Jews at a rate of 1,333,333 a year for three years from the beginning of 1942 to the end of 1944. This means that one crematorium, burning Jews at a rate of eight a day, would burn 2,920 in a year. To burn 1,333,333 in a year would take 457 crematoria. Of course, not all the bodies

This is an aerial photograph of Auschwitz in Poland *at the height of the alleged exterminations, August 23, 1944, taken by 60 Squadron Royal Air Force, released by the Aerial Reconnaissance Archive (TARA). Nothing about this picture squares with the Jewish version of events. Pictured are neatly arranged bunk houses in a generally clean environment. One plume of (white) smoke rises at the fringes of the camp (at top left). The one small plume of smoke does not remotely jibe with the Jewish claim of hundreds of thousands of bodies cremated every month. The Germans did not have the fuel for this sort of massive operation regardless. If this is how Hitler was exterminating the world's Jews, he certainly came up with some expensive and inefficient methods for doing so. So many other cheaper, more efficient means were available to him. Are we to believe that his "hatred of the Jews" led him to deliberately sabotage his own war effort? The description that generally accompanies this photo in mainstream history books says: "By this stage in the war, the number of Auschwitz prisoners being gassed was so high that the crematoria were unable to burn all the corpses. Huge pits were dug and fires lit, as illustrated in this image." Bunk.*

were cremated, so the story goes. Thousands were burned in pits, as Olga Lengyel says in her book. [Burning people in pits would seem to be impossible, no matter how much precious gasoline was used, because fire needs oxygen and ventilation to burn, neither of which is found at the bottom of a pit.—Ed.]

Richard Harwood discusses Lengyel's remarks about the methods used at Auschwitz to disposed of the bodies and the rate of disposal. Harwood writes:

> The exterminations at Auschwitz are alleged to have occurred between March 1942 and October 1944, the figure of half of 6 million, therefore, would mean the extermination and disposal of about 94,000 people per month for 32 months—approximately 3,350 people every day, day and night, for over two and a half years. This kind of thing is so ludicrous that it scarcely needs refuting. And yet Reitlinger claims quite seriously that Auschwitz could dispose of no less than 6,000 people a day.
>
> Although Reitlinger's 6,000 a day would mean a total by October 1944 of over 5 million, all such estimates pale before the wild fantasies of Olga Lengyel in her book *Five Chimneys* (London, 1959). Claiming to be a former inmate of Auschwitz, she asserts that the camp cremated no less that "720 per hour, or 17,280 corpses per 24-hour shift." She also alleges that, in addition, 8,000 people were burned every day in the "death pits," and that, therefore, "in round numbers, about 24,000 corpses were handled every day." (80-81) This, of course, would mean a yearly rate of over 8.5 million. Thus between March 1942 and October 1944 Auschwitz would finally have disposed of over 21 million people, 6 million more than the entire world Jewish population. Comment is superfluous.[19]

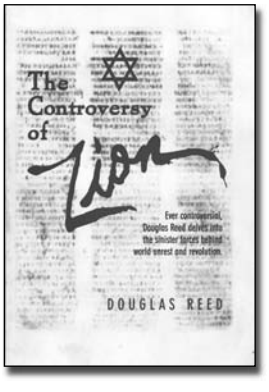
Not every Jew believes there was a Holocaust. Many say there was no deliberate procedure to kill anyone except traitors, outlaws and those who should be killed when a country is at war.

Elie Wiesel in his book *Night* says that there were six crematoria working 24 hours a day at Auschwitz (64). Therefore, Wiesel does not agree with Olga Lengyel's *Five Chimneys*. Jews who write about the Holocaust should read one another's books before they write in order to harmonize their stories. Without knowing what the others have dreamt up and written, they refute one another, since the facts are not there to be discovered by independent investigations. The facts are in each individual writer's imagination. Of course, if their stories were consistent, it does not mean that the stories are true, but when they contradict, it means that each Jewish writer is saying the others are wrong.

Germany was charged with killing 4 million Jews at Auschwitz by the Allies at the postwar Nuremberg Trial. The Official Auschwitz State Museum guide book given to visitors published this figure as late as 1988. This 4 million figure was reduced to 1,100,000 in July 1990, and further revision might be forthcoming.[20]

This brings up the question of the kind of fuel used in the cremation of the 6 million, the amount, and how it got to the crematoria. To be on the very low side, Reinhard K. Buchner, computes at least 220 pounds of coal is needed to cremate one corpse.[21] To cremate 5,479 corpses a day for three years would require 1,205,479 pounds or 602.7 tons of coal every day, including weekends, for three years. This means that the Germans, while they were losing World War II, had to dig, load, transport and unload at the cremation sites 602.7 tons of coal every day for three years or if carried out in five years, they would have needed 723,360 pounds or 361.68 tons a day. To cremate 6 million, as claimed, would require more than 1.32 billion pounds or 660,000 tons whether it took three or five years.

This estimation of the fuel required is on the very low side and does not include the amount wasted or used in side operations such as furnishing heat for the steam locomotive trains connected with the so-called extermination program. Yet, with such a mammoth undertaking, the efficient Germans did not think to run a single railroad track to a crematory anywhere in Germany or Poland so that the coal could be directly unloaded from the coal car into the crematories. The coal had to be taken from the railroad and hauled by wagon or truck to the crematory. Or maybe they made the victim carry his own coal on his back—sort of symbolic, like having a man dig his own grave in which to fall after he has been shot, but the victim-to-be would have had to make four or five trips to carry all the coal his body



The Controversy of Zion

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Remembering The Holocaust?

This Jewish girl *is participating in the annual March of the Living on the grounds of the so-called "death camp" of Auschwitz in Poland early in 2004. She and 5,000 other young Jews from across the world took part in this yearly commemoration of the "6 million" killed in Nazi "concentration camps." When the facts are carefully analyzed by real scientists and historians, however, the numbers just don't add up. Unfortunately, government censorship of facts related to the Holocaust, the stifling of free speech and of investigation into what Zionists claim was the seminal event of the 20th century, and the stigma attached to publishing authentic facts about the Holocaust, have all hampered efforts to "bring history into accord with the facts" in regard to this important topic. Questioning official Holocaust dogma in any form is presently against the law in several "democratic" Western nations. Why?*

would need to be cremated properly.

The number of train cars needed to haul the Jews to the death camps and the number of coal cars needed to haul the fuel to cremate the dead bodies should be estimated. If 100 people were in a car, it would take 55 cars to haul 5,500 people a day. These trains and cars would have to have been coming from all over Europe because there never had been 6 million Jews in Germany itself. The estimated number of cars is only a guess without knowing the size of the cars. The number of coal cars needed can only be guessed at, without knowing the carrying capacity of the cars.

English historian David Irving says no German order or extermination plan has ever been discovered, yet a meeting was held. Irving says in *Hitler's War* that Hitler did not know or order any extermination of the Jews. Therefore, Hitler was never aware of what the world has been educated to "know" today.

Irving's first edition of *Hitler's War* was published in 1977. In that edition Irving wrote that Hitler did not order the extermination of Europe's Jews; but Irving said that the mass killing was done behind Hitler's back by Himmler and his cohorts. (Impossible for something of this magnitude to take place and Hitler not hearing of it, investigating it and putting a stop to it if Hitler did not want it done or encouraging it if he wanted it to continue.) In the 1992 edition of *Hitler's War*, there are no references to the so-called extermination camps as existing. Irving here says, "[The] gas chambers and factories of death are legend."[22]

Dr. Kubovy, director of the World Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation at Tel Aviv, has admitted that neither Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich, Goering nor any other German ever issued a single extermination order.[23]

Not knowing what figure the war-crimes court wanted to hear, some Germans "confessed" that 40 million Jews had been gassed. No matter what figure is considered, the Germans "did more," so to speak, in this line than it was possible for them to do. No figure as high as 6 million could possibly be based on direct observation of any witness, and no records were kept. The 6 million figure involves much outright lying and speculation.

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert H. Jackson, the chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg Tribunal, "charged that the Germans used a 'newly invented' device to instantaneously 'vaporize' 20,000 Jews near Auschwitz 'in such a way that there was not a trace left of them.' They were burned almost instantly, producing fertilizer for nearby cabbage fields."[24]

Not every Jew believes there was a Holocaust. Many say there was no deliberate procedure to kill anyone except traitors, out-

laws and those who should be killed when a country is at war. For example, Josef Burg Ginsburgh, a concentration camp survivor, who lived in Munich, Germany, and who has been beaten for his unorthodox views on the Holocaust, states, "Today nobody believes any longer the 6 million figure," and that "from 6 million dead, one can extract far more reparations than from, let's say, 6,000."[25]

Roosevelt never made a speech or issued a statement about "the German extermination of the Jews."[26]

Winston Churchill wrote six massive volumes entitled *The Second World War*. He did not write one line about any Holocaust.[27] Churchill had in his possession or could get all the secret intelligence from ULTRA, was pro-Zionist, and he had much to say about how the Nazis were persecuting the Jews, but he never mentions a gas chamber.

The three-volume *Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on Its Activities During World War II* reports that none of its "representatives at the camps or elsewhere in Axis-occupied Europe found any evidence whatever that a deliberate policy of extermination was being conducted by Germany against the Jews." This report does not even mention a gas chamber in 1,600 pages, but it does state that the USSR would not allow them to enter its territory. The Vatican, with whom the Red Cross worked, never raised a charge of genocide against the Germans.[28]

"Today nobody believes any longer the 6 million figure," and that "from 6 million dead, one can extract far more reparations than from, let's say, 6,000."

The Red Cross's report does claim that the chaos found in Germany after the war, the starvation conditions, the high death rate etc, were not made by the Germans but by "the barbarous aerial warfare of the Allies." Before the war was over, the Allies had complete control of the air over Germany and anything that moved was shot at, including little children at play, old women and horses plowing in gardens—and white and red painted International Red Cross trucks. Under such conditions, it would not take long to start starving. The Germans withstood this for over a year, because the Allies would not allow the Germans to surrender.

Stephen F. Pinter served in Germany and Austria as a War Department lawyer for six years after the war. In the June 14, 1959, issue of the American Catholic magazine *Our Sunday Visitor* Pinter reports: "I was in Dachau for 17 months after the war as a U.S. War Department attorney and can state that there was no gas chamber at Dachau. Nor was there a gas chamber in any of the other concentration camps in Germany."

When the U.S. Army captured Dachau, 520 of the 560 surrendered camp personnel were lined up against a wall and machine-gunned on the spot. Michael Selzer's *Deliverance Day: The Last Hours at Dachau* and E. Gun's *The Day of the Americans* are frank admissions, one with photographs, of the murder of the German guards by U.S. "liberators." It was actually the ICRC representatives who hoisted the white flags of surrender at Dachau and Mauthausen during the final days of the war."[29] The gas chambers at Dachau were built by the American Army with American taxpayer money after the war so that tourists would have something to gawk at. Spectators have reported that they could still smell the putrefying flesh.

Many people died in Germany toward the end of the war in the concentration camps as well as at other places, but this was not a policy of the German government. It was caused by Allied air raids, invasion, the destruction of economic production and transportation, sickness and starvation. The same situation happened in the Confederacy's prisoner of war camp at Andersonville, Georgia, at the end of the Civil War where thousands of Yankee boys died for the same reasons, and thousands of Southern soldiers died in Yankee camps for no good reason at all.

Simon Wiesenthal—the modern counterpart of the "witch finder general," Mathew Hopkins, who was England's champion witch exterminator in 1645 and who employed practically the same methods in obtaining witch-confessions as were used in Nuremberg and other war crimes trials[30]—made an interesting assertion that "there were no extermination camps on German soil. . . .[31]

"Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Holocaust Center in Los Angeles, stated on October 2, 1985, that there were positively no gas chambers in any camp on German soil. He said the gas chambers only existed at Auschwitz, Majdanek, Birkenau and Belzec camps in Poland"[32]

The UN and The International Committee of the Red Cross have calculated the number of Jewish casualties in Europe from all causes, including old age, accidents, and Allied-caused injuries and deaths, during the 12 years of Hitler's regime, 1933-1945, to be between 200,000 and 300,000.[33]

But what of the pictures that have been shown of German atrocities during World War II and after? Don't they prove there was a Holocaust? Not necessarily. Many of these films were put together by Hollywood film experts and government propaganda agencies.

As Alexander Ratcliffe says:

> Some of these . . . photographs . . . are enough to make a cat laugh. They are so crude, and their falsity is so evident that only a halfwit would place any reliability on them. But in a time of war most good folks are halfwits; for they believe anything they see in print; especially they believe in photographs, for how can the camera lie? Not knowing, of course, that the manipulator of the camera is photographing a lie, for the express purpose of spreading and perpetuating a lie.[34]

By World War II's time, the film industry was able to do anything it wanted to do with a film. It could have a man shaking hands with himself, stepping across the Atlantic, jumping over the moon, or flying on a magic carpet. It could take a little monkey and make a gigantic monster, King Kong, and have this

monster fall in love with a blonde, look at her with more affection and tenderness than most men could, go crazy when she is not around him and rampage in search of her and, after finding her, climb to the top of the Empire State Building with her held in the palm of his hand, and slap down Army warplanes as they fly too close while trying to gun him down.

Well, hardly a sane man could believe such a movie but it was quite a bit easier for the movie industry to make up fantastic pictures about German atrocities during World War II. What reason does one have for believing that most of the pictures and stories that tell about World War II are true? See some accounts of film frauds in Desmond Smith's "The Newsreels of Yesterday Had the Craziest Stunts" (Smithsonian, May 1975). A useful collection of fake atrocity photographs is Udo Walendy's *Bild Dokuments fuer die Geschichtsschreibug—Picture Documents of History.* Also, Russell Grenfell's *Unconditional Hatred* contains enlightening information. World War II propaganda was so far removed from reality and so vicious that it told that the Germans were secretly preparing for World War III at the same time they were losing World War II.

The Red Cross calculated the number of Jewish casualties in Europe, from all causes, during the 12 years of Hitler's regime, 1933-1945, to be between 200,000 and 300,000.

Some of the pictures were true, but they were applied to the wrong situation. For example, pictures of the victims of Allied bombings such as those taken of the burning pyres at Dresden were used as evidence of concentration camp photos.[35] Absolutely faked films were presented by the prosecution at the War Crimes Trials.[36]

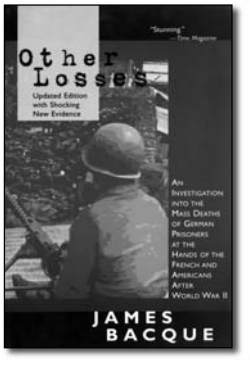
If the Germans were actually killing Jews, there was a method that would have been far more efficient, entirely safe for those doing the killing, and very inexpensive, than the method claimed to have been used. The way it is said it was done was time consuming, costly and dangerous for the ones who were executing the killing. A deadly gas had to be manufactured—a gas as dangerous to those who were administering the execution as to those who were executed. A large building had to be constructed that would hold at least 1,000 victims, and a hole had to be cut in the roof through which the poison pellets were poured. (The hole in the roof and the pellets conflict with the shower theory.) After the Jews in the gas chamber had died, they had to be pulled out and carried to the crematoria.

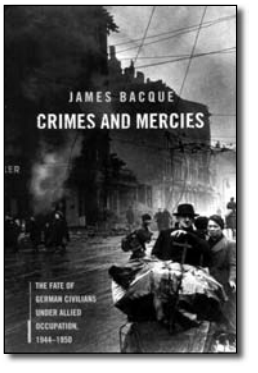
Before the Jews could have been taken out of the gas chamber, the gas chamber had to be cleared of the poison gas. Fans could not have sucked out all the gas. There would have been places between the people, in their clothes, and in their hair that the fans could not de-fumigate. Germans working around the gassed Jews would have been in danger of being gassed themselves. So it was actually impossible for the Germans to have an extermination program as described in the myth.

German POWs, Civilians 'Holocausted' After WWII

Other Losses: Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners. By James Bacque. The first edition of this controversial book caused an international scandal in 1989 by revealing that almost 1 million German prisoners of war were starved and worked to death in U.S. and French death camps after WWII. Millions of German surviving victims turned the book into an international bestseller, while the U.S. and French governments attacked Bacque for exaggeration. None, however, could explain the mass deaths of these German ex-combatants. This extended edition presents relevant new material plus new evidence of the suppression of truth by academics, the press and the West. #127, softcover, 288 pages, ***$20.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation. By James Bacque, author of *Other Losses.* This book fully exposes the Allies' hypocrisy concerning the Geneva Convention, genocide, racism and the starvation, persecution and cruel expulsion of over 9 million ethnic Germans at the end of World War II. Find out who planned this revenge against the German people and why, in this gripping account of the worst REAL holocaust the Western world has ever known. Includes a series of never-before-seen photographs. #108, softcover, 288 pages, ***$18.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.





Find out about one of the worst attempted genocides in the history of man in these two shocking books:

Order *Other Losses* and *Crimes and Mercies* from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the ordering form on page 80 of this issue or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Please add shipping & handling: $3 per book if shipping inside the United States; $6 per book if shipped outside the United States. When ordering, be sure to request our most recent TBR BOOK CLUB catalog. Find more TBR books online at www.barnesreview.org. You may order there as well.

Why Would the Nazis Go to All the Trouble?

If, in fact, Auschwitz and Dachau (two of the more infamous of the "death" camps, according to Holocaust promoters) were merely centers for mass extermination, or for working Jews to death as slaves, then why would the Nazis have gone to such lengths to design, mint and issue special currency for Jews to use to purchase goods in these camps (and many others)? Here are two examples of "Concentration Camp Lager" (money) used by workers at these camps.

AUSCHWITZ LAGER (top middle)

"At a death camp it would seem that there was very little need for money." [Pictured, an Auschwitz note for inmates.]

(*The Shekel*, Vol XVI, No. 2, March-April 1983, p. 43.)

DACHAU LAGER (below middle)

". . . [W]e must remember that like most other Concentration Camps, Dachau also functioned as a work camp. This explains the appearance of paper tokens printed in 1944. . . . [shown] Dachau's tokens were of three different values: 1, 2 and 3 marks. The prisoner's identification number is written on the front of this note, originally printed in green, alongside the date when it was issued, January 31, 1945. In fact, all of Dachau's tokens list the prisoner's identification numbers."

Information from *Das Lagergeld der Konzentrations-und D.P.-Lager: 1933-1945* by Albert Pick and Carl Siemsen (see more in TBR, Jan./Feb. 2001).

But there was a very simple, efficient and safe way to do it. This way would require no poison gas, no big building and no crematories. It would be an absolutely painless way for those who were being killed. All the Germans would have to do would be to have the Jews load themselves into trucks with a sealed cab over the truck beds like the 18 wheelers or the large bread trucks we see today. Once the truck was full and the doors shut and the truck bed sealed, the Jews would have died from suffocation. It would not take them long to die. When they took their last breath, they would have gone into a coma.

As soon as the truck was loaded, it could head toward a deep pit dug for the purpose of receiving the bodies. When the truck reached the pit, it could back up to the pit, the doors at the rear of the truck bed could be opened, the front of the truck bed could be raised hydraulically (as are gravel truck beds) and the corpses could slide into the pit prepared to receive them. They could be covered up by the dragline that dug the pit. All would be over for that group. A very efficient, entirely safe (for those doing the extermination) and timesaving method, as Rabbi Steven Wise said Hitler wished for it to be done.

If Hitler and the Nazis were such efficient assassins, as so many history books claim, why in the world would they have chosen the most inefficient and costly way imaginable to exterminate their victims? This is something the efficient Germans would have figured out very early on for themselves. The answer: the Holocaust as we have been taught by the court historians and the Jews themselves never happened. ❖

MR. ALEX PERRY is a member of the "greatest generation." He is an amateur writer on the subject of World War II and has become a favorite of readers. He presently resides in Mississippi.

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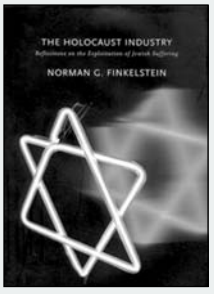

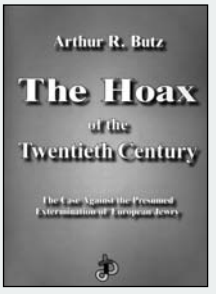

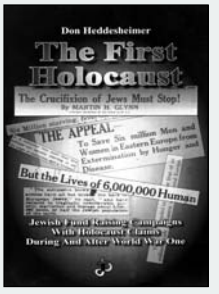

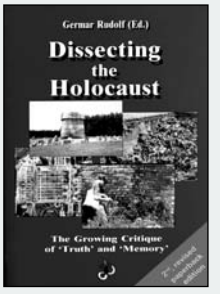

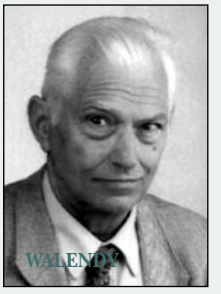

The World's Most 'Taboo' Subject: The Holocaust

The Holocaust Industry. By Norman Finkelstein. Although the author, who taught at the University of New York, says that he "believes in the Holocaust," he takes on the profitable Holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its promoters. This book has sent shock waves reverberating throughout the world of Jewish fundraising. It accuses Holocaust promoters of exaggerating and lying both by omission and straight-out prevarication. If written by a non-Jew, the author would have been savaged by the usual anti-Semitic smear; in fact, the book could never have been published. No new findings about "The Holocaust" here; just an accurate commentary on mendacious fundraisers and gullible suckers. #220, hardcover, 150 pages, ***$23*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. #220A, softcover, 150 pages, $13 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Hoax of the 20th Century. First published in 1976, Arthur Butz's classic Holocaust exposé is back. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the epitome of Holocaust study and the most widely read book on the subject. In 502 pages of penetrating study and lucid commentary, Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject. Butz concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a Hitler-approved plot to exterminate them. This is a book you must have if you want a clear picture of the biggest cover-up of our age. #385, softcover, 502 pages, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Rudolf Report. By Germar Rudolf. A follow-up to the *Leuchter Report* about alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz plus additional corrections and clarifications. The author, a scientist and publisher, had to flee Germany because of his "politically incorrect" conclusions about the Holocaust. Find out what got the German government so concerned. #378, 455 pages, softcover, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI. By Don Heddesheimer. Most people believe that 6 million Jews were exterminated by National Socialist Germany during World War II in an event now known as "The Holocaust." But how long have we known about this 6 million figure? Although it is true that the 6 million figure was declared as fact at this tribunal, it is in truth remarkably older. The author shows that the 6 million figure dates back to a Jewish fund raising campaign that started during the FIRST World War and reached its peak in the mid-1920s. During those years, Jewish groups in the United States spread the propaganda that the Jews in Europe were dying by the millions, and that millions more would perish soon. Although this exaggerated Zionist propaganda of "mass extermination" began to slow down in the 1930s, it never completely ceased and received powerful new momentum in the 1940s resulting in the entry of the 6 million figure into our history books. Softcover, 141 pages, #386, ***$9.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of "Truth" and Memory'—2nd Edition. Compiled by Germar Rudolf. How reliable are eyewitness accounts and the confessions of "the perpetrators"? What do population statistics reveal? Why has the infamous Buchenwald been removed from the list of extermination camps? This and many other questions about the Holocaust will be answered in this comprehensive volume. This is the standard by which all other works on the subject are judged, the most comprehensive work yet to appear dealing with the subject, the product of 10 years of investigation, the irrefutable scientific, historical and demographic facts gathered together in one volume—with contributions from 17 well-respected authors and scientists. #219, softcover, 620 pages, 8.5" x 11" format. ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany when the Nazis came to power. The Zionists made a trade deal with Nazi Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format. #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Forged War Crimes. By Udo Walendy. A pictorial history of faked war crimes photos and the way they served to "prove" atrocities committed by the Germans. Recently, in Germany, a scandalous exhibit of "atrocity pictures" supposedly committed by the German army, was exposed to be a hoax. Thousands of school children have been forced to attend this show, put on by new-age communists and "anti-fascists." Exposing such lies earlier earned Walendy two jail terms. #27, softcover, 80 pages, ***$12*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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When you order any two of the titles above, you can get a copy of *Waters Flowing Eastward: The War Against the Kingship of Christ*—an authentication of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion—for just $5. This book, written by Paquita de Shishmareff, was originally sold for $12.95. Softcover, 225 pages,. To order, send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80 of this issue or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 and charge your purchase to Visa or MasterCard. Also see the form on page 80 to find the best rate for S&H to your area and for the size of your purchase. Mention you saw this ad in the January/February 2005 TBR.

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Benito Mussolini's main *gift was his inspirational command of propaganda. He knew how to use the media to promote his ideas and himself. Although his father was a blacksmith and his mother a schoolteacher—and he at onetime was arrested for vagrancy early in life—he had the ability to make himself appear like a savior to his people. He effectively used his powerful speaking skills to garner public support for his rise to dictator of Italy, bringing his nation to world prominence. Mussolini pointed out to Italians that liberal capitalism had been tried and had gotten them nowhere and convinced them the time was right for a strong leader to take command of their nation. Inevitably, they turned on him as the war went against Italy. He was captured and killed, his body hung upside down with wire in a public square.*

Mussolini's Central Doctrines of Fascism

Political thinking was very important to Benito Mussolini. This is significant because many fascist leaders in Europe and elsewhere were rather long on practice and activism but short on theory. As one of the founders of the fascist school of thought, and because his political vision is never dealt with without vitriol, TBR has decided to present a translation of some of Mussolini's basic political ideas, without commentary. Due to space limitations, some of his less essential ideas have been edited out. We would like to thank translator Joseph Spinelli of Brooklyn, New York, for his efforts.

By Benito Mussolini

1 Like every sound political notion, fascism is both practice and thought; action in which a doctrine is immanent, and a doctrine which, arising out of a given system of historical forces, remains embedded in them and works there from within. . . . There is no concept of the state that is not basically a concept of life; philosophy or intuition, a system of ideas which develops logically or is gathered up into a vision or into a faith, but which is always, at least virtually, an organic conception of the world.

2 Thus fascism could not be understood in many of its practical incarnations as a party organization, as a system of education, as a discipline, if it were not always looked at in the light of its whole way of thinking about life, a spiritualized way. The world seen through fascism is not this material world which appears on the surface, in which man is an individual separated from all others and standing by himself. . . . The man of fascism is a person who is nation and fatherland, which is a moral law, binding together individuals and the generations into a tradition and a mission, suppressing the instinct for a life enclosed within the brief round of pleasure in order to restore within duty a higher life free from the limits of time and space; a life in which the individual, through the denial of himself, through the sacrifice of his own personal interests, through death itself, realizes a completely spiritual life in which his value as a man lies.

3 Therefore it is a spiritualized idea and notion, itself the result of the general reaction of modern times against the contentless materialistic positivism of the 19th century. . . . Fascism desires an active man, one engaged in battle with all his energies; it desires a man conscious of the difficulties that exist in action and ready to face them. It conceives of life as a struggle, considering that it is appropriate for man to conquer for himself that life truly worthy of him, creating first of all in himself the instrument (physical, moral, intellectual) in order to construct it. Thus for the single individual, thus for the nation, thus for humanity. . . .

4 This positive conception of life is clearly a moral conception. It covers the whole of reality, not merely the human activity that controls it. No action can be divorced from moral judgment; there is nothing in the world that can be deprived of the value that belongs to all things in its relation to moral ends. Life, therefore, as conceived by the fascist, is serious, austere and religious—the whole of it is poised in a world supported by the moral and responsible forces of the spirit. The fascist disdains the bourgeois life.

5 Fascism is a spiritual conception in which man is seen in his immediate relation with a superior law and with an objective will that transcends the particular individual and raises him to conscious membership in a spiritual society. Whoever has seen in the religious politics of the fascist regime nothing but mere amorality has not understood that fascism besides being a system of government is also, and above all, a system of mental activity.

6 Fascism is a historical notion, in which man is what he is only in so far as he works with the spiritual process in which he finds himself, in the family or social group, in the nation and in the history in which all nations come together. From this follows the great value of tradition, in memories, in language, in customs, in the standards of social life. Outside history, man is nothing. Consequently fascism is opposed to all the individualistic abstractions of a materialistic nature like those of the 18th century; and it is opposed to all Jacobin utopias and innovations. It does not consider that "happiness" is possible upon Earth, as it appeared to be in the desire of the economic theorizing of the 18th century, and hence it rejects all theological theories according to which mankind would reach a definitive stabilized condition at a certain period in history.

7 Against individualism, the fascist conception is for the state; and it is for the individual in so far as he coincides with the state, which is the conscience and universal will of man in his historical existence. It is opposed to classical liberalism, which came into being from the necessity of reacting against absolutism, and which brought its historical purpose to an end when the state was transformed into the conscience and will of the people. Liberalism denied the state in the interests of the particular naked individual as fascism reaffirms the state as the true reality of the individual. And if liberty is to be the attribute of the real man, and not of that abstract puppet envisaged by individualistic liberalism, fascism is for corporate liberty. And for the liberty which can be true liberty, the liberty of the state and of the individual within the state. Therefore, for the fascist, everything is in the state, and nothing human or spiritual exists, much less has value, outside the state. In this sense, fascism is totalitarian, and the fascist state, the synthesis and unity of all values, realizes, makes manifest and gives strength to the whole life of the people.

8 Outside the state there can be neither individuals nor groups (political parties, associations, syndicates, classes). Therefore fascism is opposed to socialism, which confines the movement of history within the class struggle and ignores the organic unity of classes established in one economic and moral reality in the state; and similarly it is opposed to class syndicalism. . . .

9 Individuals form classes according to the similarity of their interests; they form syndicates according to differentiated economic activities within these interests; but they form first, and above all, the state, which is not to be thought of quantitatively as the sum total of individuals forming the greater part of the nation. And consequently fascism is opposed to democracy, which equates the nation to the majority, lowering it to the level of that majority. . . .

10 It is not the nation that generates the state, as according to the old materialistic concept which served as the basis of the political theories of the national states of the 19th century. Rather the nation is created by the state, which gives to the people, conscious of its own moral unity, a will and therefore a real and moral existence.

11 The nation as the state is a moral reality that exists and lives in, so far as it develops. To arrest its development is to kill it. Therefore the state is not only the authority which governs and gives the form of laws and the value of spiritual life to the wills of individuals, but it is also a power that makes its will felt internationally, making it known and respected, in other words, manifesting the reality of its universality in all the necessary directions of its development. It is consequently organization, mobilization and expansion. Thus it can be likened to the human will, which knows no limits to its development and realizes itself in testing its own lack of boundaries.

12 The fascist system, the highest and most powerful form of personality, is a force, but a spiritual force, which takes over all the forms of the moral

Left, a satirical illustration *by W. Schulz of Benito Mussolini as a Roman emperor after his speech of January 3, 1925, establishing his full dictatorship in Italy. In it, Italian military men pull Mussolini in a chariot—two carry the fasces, a bundle of birch rods, bound together by red bands and sometimes containing an axe, from whence fascism derives its name.*

and intellectual life of man. . . . It is the form, the inner standard and the discipline of the whole person; it saturates the will as well as the intelligence. Its principle, the central inspiration of the human personality living in the civil community, pierces into the depths and makes its home in the heart of the man of action as well as of the thinker, of the artist as well as of the scientist: it is the actual life of the soul.

13 Fascism, in short, is not only the giver of laws and the founder of institutions, but the educator and promoter of spiritual life. It wants to remake, not the forms of human life, but its content—man, character and faith. And to this end it requires discipline and authority that can enter into the spirits of men and there govern unopposed. Its sign, therefore, is the lictors' rods, the symbol of unity, of strength and justice.

Further Thoughts from Mussolini on Political & Cultural Topics

1 Fascism was not given out to be the wet nurse of a doctrine elaborated beforehand around a table: it was born of the need for action; it was not a faction, but in its first two years it was a movement against all parties. The name that I gave to the organization defined its personhood. Nevertheless, whoever rereads, in the now crumpled pages of the time, the account of the constituent assembly of the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* will not find dogma, but a series of conjectures, of anticipations, of arguments, which when freed from the inevitable vein of contingency, were destined later, after a few years, to develop into a series of attitudes which made of fascism a truly ethnical political doctrine able to face all others, both past and present.

2 Fascism is today clearly defined not only as a system of laws but also as a doctrine. And I mean by this that fascism today, self-critical as well as critical of other movements, has an unequivocal point of view of its own, a criteria, and hence an aim in the face of all the material and intellectual issues which oppress the people of the world.

3 Above all, fascism, in so far as it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from the political issues of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor in the usefulness of perpetual peace. It thus repudiates the doctrine of pacifism—born of a renunciation of the struggle and an act of cowardice in the face of sacrifice. War alone brings up to their highest tension all human life forces and puts the stamp of aristocracy upon the peoples who have the courage to deal with it. All other trials are mere shadows, which never really put a man in front of himself in the alternative of life and death. . . .

6 After socialism, fascism attacks the whole complex of "democratic" ideologies and rejects them both in their theoretical assumptions and in their applications or practical incarnations. Fascism denies that the majority, through the mere fact of being a greater number than the rest of the population, can rule

Benito Mussolini *salutes at a demonstration held by Italian firemen in Rome. The Duce distributed prizes and awards for valor.*

human social lives; fascism denies that this majority can rule by means of a regular retallying of the votes; it affirms the irremediable, natural and positive inequality of men, who cannot be leveled by such a mechanical and extrinsic fact as "universal suffrage."

9 The theory of fascist authority has nothing to do with the police state. A party that governs a nation in a totalitarian way is a new fact in history. References and comparisons are not possible. Fascism takes over from the ruins of liberal and democratic doctrines those features which still have a living value. It preserves those that can be called the established facts of history; it rejects everything else, that is to say the idea of a doctrine which holds good for all times and all nations. If it is admitted that the 19th century has been the century of Marx and Mill, it does not mean that the 20th must also be the century of these moral frauds. Political doctrines pass; peoples remain. It is to be expected that this century may be that of authority, a century of the "Right," a fascist century. If the 19th was the century of the individual it may be expected that this one may be the century

of "collectivism" and therefore the century of the state. . . . The doctrine itself, therefore, must be, not words, but an act of life. Hence, the pragmatic veins in fascism, its will to power, its will to be, its attitude in the face of the fact of "violence" and of its own courage.

11 In the fascist state the individual is not suppressed, but rather multiplied, just as in a regiment a soldier is not weakened but multiplied by the number of his comrades. The fascist state organizes the nation, but it leaves sufficient scope to individuals; it has limited useless or harmful liberties and has preserved those that are essential. It cannot be the individual who decides in this matter, but only the state.

12 The fascist state does not remain indifferent to the fact of religion in general and to that particular positive religion which is Italian Catholicism. The state has no theology, but it has an ethic. . . . The fascist state does not create a "God" of its own, as Robespierre once, at the height of the convention's foolishness, wished to do; nor does it vainly seek, like bolshevism, to expel religion from the minds of men. Fascism respects the God of the ascetics, of the saints, of the heroes, and also God as seen and prayed to by the simple and primitive heart of the people.

13 The fascist state is a will to power and to government. In it the tradition of Rome is an idea that has force. In the doctrine of fascism empire is not only a territorial, military or mercantile expression, but also spiritual or moral. Once can think of an empire, that is to say a nation that directly or indirectly leads other nations, without needing to conquer a single square kilometer of territory. For fascism the tendency to empire, that is to say, to the expansion of nations, is a manifestation of vitality; its opposite, staying at home, is a sign of decadence: peoples who rise or re-rise are imperialist, people who die are renunciatory. Fascism is the doctrine that is most fitted to represent the aims, the states of mind, of a people, like the Italian people, rising again after many centuries of abandonment in slavery to foreigners. . . . If every age has its own doctrine, it is apparent from a thousand signs that the doctrine of the present age is fascism. That it is a doctrine of life is shown by the fact that it has resuscitated a faith. That this faith has conquered minds is proved by the fact that fascism has had its dead and its martyrs. ❖

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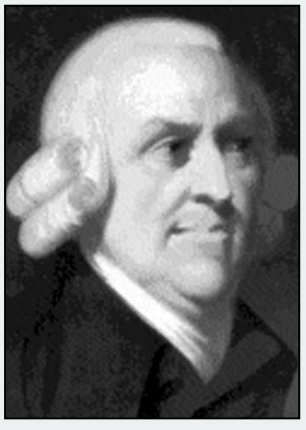

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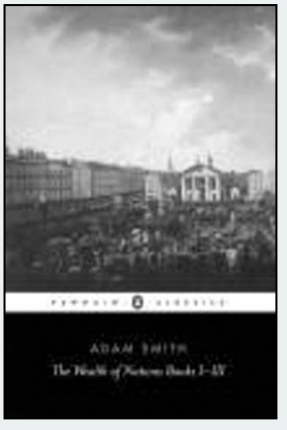

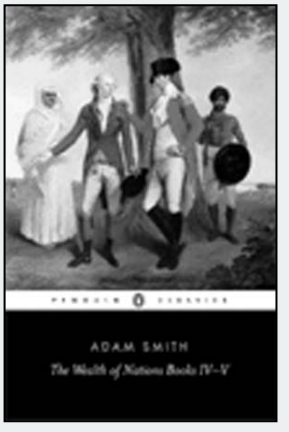

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The Upcoming Neo-Con Assault on Nationalist Belarus

A Reply to Senator John McCain

BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

On August 20, 2004, Sen. John McCain (R) from Arizona had this to say about Belarussian President Alexander Lukashenko:

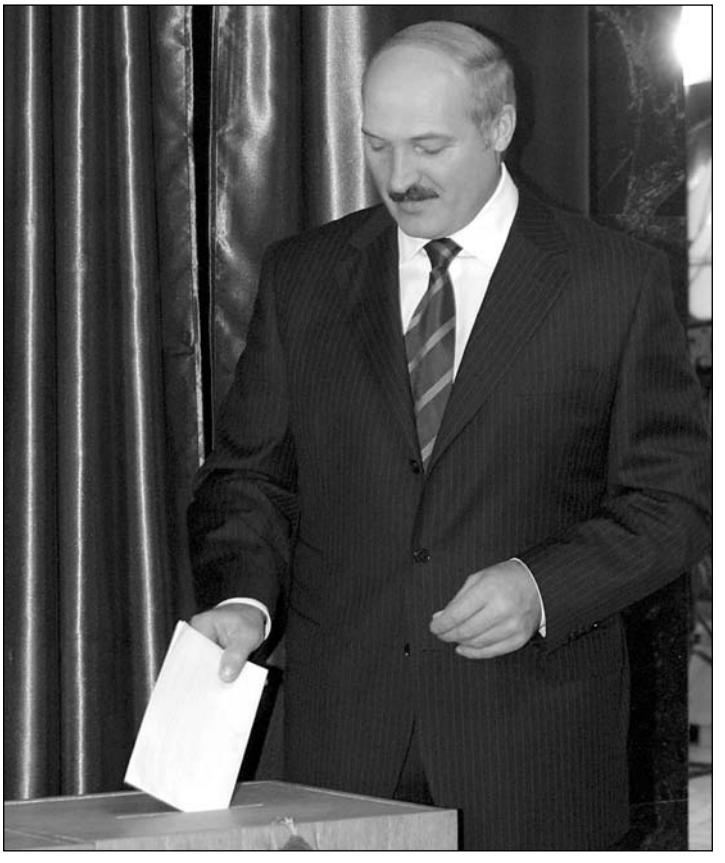
> President Lukashenko has manipulated the constitution to solidify his control. He has ordered the disappearances of opposition activists and journalists. He runs Belarus as if it were the Soviet Union, instilling a climate of fear, repression, and arbitrary rule. Under Mr. Lukashenko's leadership, the government has routinely harassed, arrested and physically attacked democracy advocates—individuals guilty of nothing more than speaking out against the dictatorship into which their government has descended. As just one example, Mikhail Marinich, who served as Belarus's ambassador to Latvia, returned to his country with a desire to run for president. For his role in the opposition, on April 26 of this year he was thrown in KGB detention. He remains there today. (Quoted from McCain's official website www.McCain.senate.gov.)

Any aspect of this nonsense could easily have been taken from Republican rhetoric aimed at Serbia, Somalia, Iran, Syria or Iraq. But it is precisely this that is cause for concern, given the fact that the American establishment uses this sort of rhetoric to justify either military adventurism or the continuation of CIA operations in the country in question. The rhetoric has little relation to facts, or, at the very least, refuses to place the facts within their proper context, a context that usually has something to do with American capitalist designs on the region.

Recently, the U.S. Congress voted unanimously to impose sanctions on Belarus. The passage of the Democracy in Belarus Act permits the CIA to subvert the present government.

Pravda reported:

> According to the *Kommersant*, [McCain] is one of the politicians who initiated the draft project about democracy in Belarus. The document has been recently submitted to the House of Representatives and to the U.S. Senate. According to the document, the American government is to assign considerable funds to the Belarus opposition [This is now no longer a secret, though it was denied just a few years ago.—MRJ]. Certain Belarussian officials will not be allowed to enter the U.S.A.; the strategic export and state investments to Belarus will be banned. The document also stipulates [that] there will be efforts taken to cut the financial help to Belarus on the part of international financial institutes. In addition, Belarus will have to expose the export of weapons to terrorist-supporting states and publish the data about the property of Lukashenko and the people from his team.



The Western press *has vilified Belarussian President Alexander Lukashenko beyond all measure. Is he a wicked dictator, as the unthinking and uncritical American establishment would have us believe? Or is his country one of the few in post-Soviet space to remain healthy and vigorous? Above, Lukashenko votes in the election which overwhelmingly allowed him to run for office for a third term.*

Could one imagine the fallout if George W. Bush was to be forced to reveal his own personal finances such as his interests in the Carlyle Group? The Carlyle cult had as one of its major investors the family of Osama bin Laden.

For example, in Serbia, the identical rhetoric was used by Sen. McCain and others to demonize Slobodan Milosevic. The purpose was not to further the abstract concept of "democracy," but rather to secure the country for oil pipelines coming in from the Caspian Sea. Similarly, the demand for the independence of Kosovo has only one concern, to establish a pro-American gov-

ernment in that Serbian province to assist American mining interests to exploit the immense mineral wealth under Kosovo's surface. The list could continue, but it must be understood that abstractions such as "democracy," or "freedom" are cynical masks for American power, serving at the behest of organized capital.

Regardless, nationalism is the enemy of the American empire, simply for the reason that it prevents American corporations from penetrating and exploiting new markets and native raw materials. Specifically, Belarus is a medium-sized country with substantial natural resources with the additional benefit of having an educated and skilled workforce. Moreover, Lukashenko's desire to build a union of states with Russia and some Central Asian republics is, of course, a desire to build a counterweight to American imperial designs on every corner of the globe. In other words, a new Cold War is building, one pitting nationalism against Anglo-American economic and ideological imperialism.

Alexander Lukashenko is a threat not only because Belarus has a formidable military, left over from the post-Soviet troop withdrawals from eastern Europe, but because his policies, which contradict the standard ideology of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at every point, have been successful far beyond most developing countries. Whether it be Malaysia or Belarus, kicking out the World Bank or the IMF is a sure-fire policy for economic growth and stabilization. On this front, the achievements of Lukashenko's presidency are extraordinary. It must be understood then, that the driving out of the IMF and World Bank is one of the main reasons Lukashenko is considered "repressive." The lack of WB or IMF oversight is another way of saying that the U.S. was kicked out of Belarus. These international agencies are controlled by the major donor countries, which are, exclusively, wealthy capitalist ones. Therefore, Lukashenko and his allies ended their control over the Belarussian economy.

In comparison with the American establishment's hatchet job on Belarus, the reality is that in the first half of 2004, the Belarussian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 10.3 percent. Industrial production rose 14.4 percent as agricultural production rose 5.7 percent (and this, with about one-third of Belarussian farmland still poisoned from Chernobyl). Consumer goods production increased by 14.2 percent while the volume of investment in fixed capital grew 21.7 percent. Most significantly, the real income of the population (adjusted to the consumer price indices) grew 12.5 percent.

While just a few years ago Belarus's trade was predominately with Russia, today, Lukashenko's economic strategy has paid off, for trade with Russia only amounts to 45 percent or so, the remainder going to the Far East or the European Union. Significantly, Belarussian trade with the United States increased 75 percent, year on year, with 2003. Though this is now ended with official U.S. sanctions on Belarus.

As if this is not enough, according to the official report by the World Bank (of all people), in their *World Development Report 2005*, the volume of direct foreign investment in the Belarussian economy made up $247 million in 2002. The per capita amount of investments in Belarus was $25, whereas in Russia it was $21 and in Ukraine $14.

According to the *UNDP Human Development Report 2004*, published on July 15, 2004, Belarus has the lowest among Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries total debt service as a percent of GDP at 1.4 percent. Belarus has a higher literacy rate than the United States at 99.7 percent. Belarus surpasses all post-Soviet countries, as well as such European countries as Latvia, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Czechia, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands in public expenditure on education, which amounts to 6 percent of GDP. Belarus is the first among CIS countries on such socially meaningful indices as health expenditure *per capita*, which amounts to $464, which leads to Belarus having the lowest among post-Soviet countries under-five mortality rate. Belarus leads among CIS countries and some European countries (Lithuania and Poland) by the amount of telephone mainlines (299 per 1,000 people), and has twice as many Internet users compared with Russia, and four times more than Ukraine (these figures are all taken from information compiled by the Belarussian Embassy in America from third party sources). It might be added that it is not Lukashenko who wishes to censor the Internet, but the Anti-Defamation League in the United States.

This is the reason why Lukashenko is so popular in Belarus and his party wins parliamentary elections. Lukashenko need not "repress dissent," for the dissent is weak and led, as in Georgia or Yugoslavia, by the CIA.

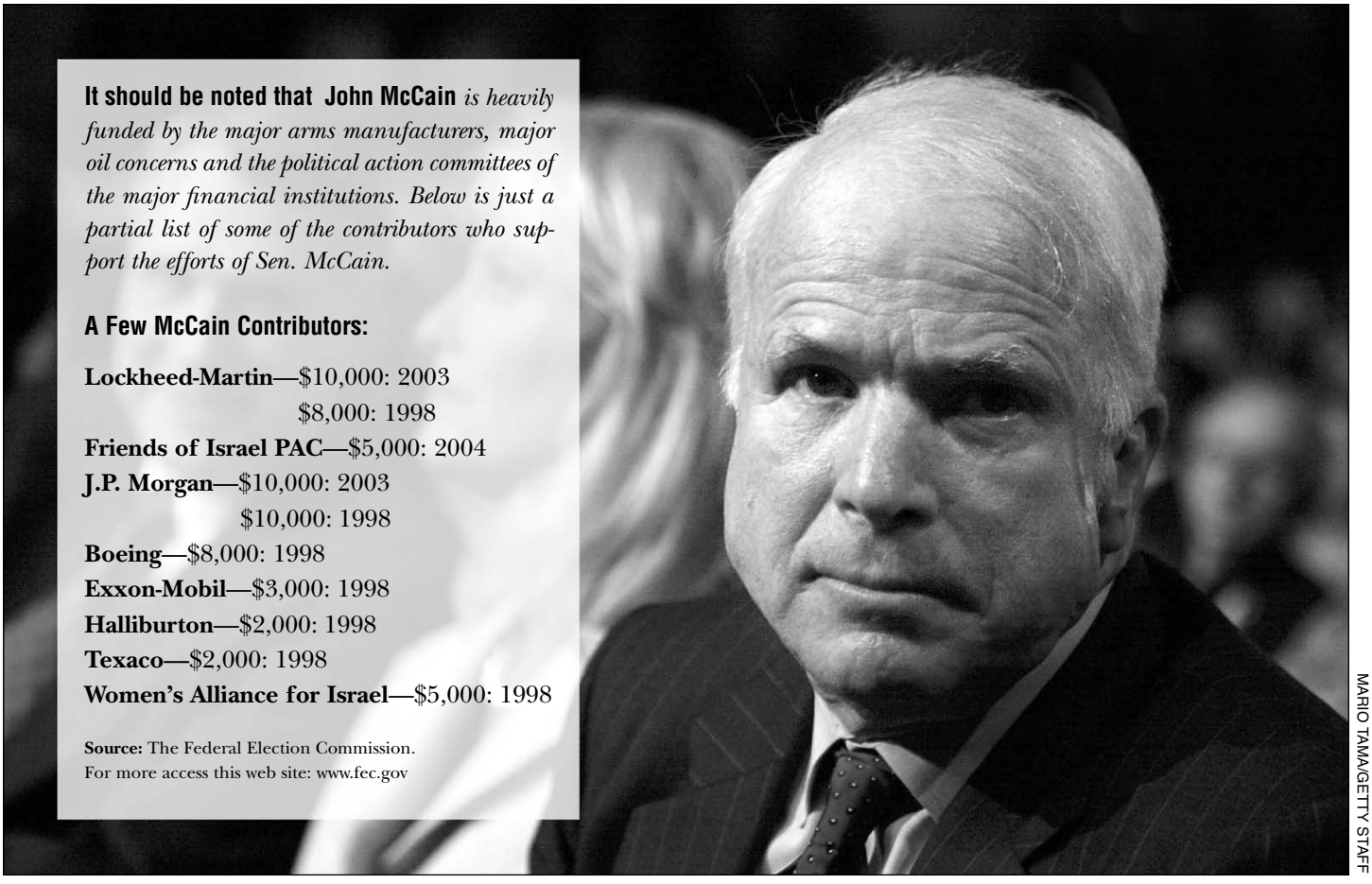
Significantly, the appointment of Michael Kozak as ambassador to Belarus, was the beginning of U.S. intelligence and George Soros's plans to overthrow Lukashenko. Kozak was instrumental in funneling millions of dollars into the Belarussian opposition. Open Society Institute operatives (this institute is founded and controlled by Soros) were training opposition candidates and activists. George Gedda, a writer for the Associated Press, wrote candidly:

> A year ago, the United States helped Milosevic's opposition with some success and is trying to do the same for Lukashenko's opponents. The U.S. administration is spending about $9 million on get-out-the-vote activities and on support for non-governmental organizations, including independent labor unions that are active in the run-up to the elections. The European Union, Belgium, Sweden, Britain and France are similarly engaged. All refrain from activities that support a particular candidate.

Similarly, Alice Lagnato, writing for *The Times* in 2001, said,

> In an unusual admission, Michael Kozak . . . said in a letter to a British newspaper that America's "objective and to some degree methodology are the same" in Belarus as in Nicaragua, where the U.S. [government] backed the Contras against the left-wing Sandinista government in a war that claimed at least 30,000 lives. Mr. Kozak was not available for comment. . . .

Further, Lagnato writes,



It should be noted that John McCain *is heavily funded by the major arms manufacturers, major oil concerns and the political action committees of the major financial institutions. Below is just a partial list of some of the contributors who support the efforts of Sen. McCain.*

A Few McCain Contributors:

Lockheed-Martin—$10,000: 2003
$8,000: 1998
Friends of Israel PAC—$5,000: 2004
J.P. Morgan—$10,000: 2003
$10,000: 1998
Boeing—$8,000: 1998
Exxon-Mobil—$3,000: 1998
Halliburton—$2,000: 1998
Texaco—$2,000: 1998
Women's Alliance for Israel—$5,000: 1998

Source: The Federal Election Commission.
For more access this web site: www.fec.gov

MARIO TAMA/GETTY STAFF

> A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Minsk told *The Times* that the embassy helped to fund 300 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including non-state media, but did not fund political parties, since that is banned by law. He admitted that some of the NGOs were linked to those who were "seeking political change."

Now, concerning the "repression of democracy" prattle uttered by McCain, there are almost 600 initiative groups collecting signatures for candidates to the Belarussian House of Representatives. The parliamentary elections were scheduled for October 17 of 2004. Initiative groups can be derived from party agitation as well as from individuals. The Belarussian Helsinki Committee (BHC) has made independent verification of the fairness of the petitions.

> [T]here was no arbitrariness during the registration of the initiative groups in precinct election commissions. The problems that appeared during the registration of some initiative groups. . . . were handled after consultations with the Central Election Commission on Elections and Holding of Republican Referendums. According to BHC observers [that is, the Helsinki Group], the submission of the lists of members of the initiative groups and the registration of the groups by precinct election commissions was held, in general, without violations.

The fractured and weak opposition, however, was caught adding names to their list who had not consented to be included, who had not reached the legal age of 18, and some were not even Belarussian citizens. This is the level of desperation to which the Belarussian "opposition" has descended.

Of course, McCain's deliberately crafted lies are not the first attempt to slander the Belarussian state. The U.S. Department of Justice has also weighed in, some time ago, on the lack of arbitrarily defined human rights in Belarus. Now, it would be boring and pedantic to list all the ways that the American federal state apparatus does precisely what McCain purports Belarussian politicians do. I need not go through the minutia of the Patriot Act or dredge up old files on Waco. This sort of thing is well known to many. But the arrogant and imperial claims of the American Department of Justice were answered with a stinging rebuttal that was repressed by the American controlled press. Here are a few excerpts:

> Fundamental citizens' rights in social and cultural area, above all, the right to work, are guaranteed in Belarus. Thus, the Labor Code stipulates employees' fundamental rights, including the right to choose profession, activity and work in accordance with one's vocation, abilities and education. Employees enjoy the right to the protection of their economic rights and interests, including the right to be united in trade unions, the rights to weekly rest, vacation, social insurance, and pensions, as well as guarantees for the cases of professional illness, labor injury, disablement and loss of a job.
>
> The right to education is guaranteed by "the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Education," envisaging free comprehensive secondary and vocational education and, on competition basis, free special secondary and higher education. The decree of the head of state establishes the right to receive beneficial credit

to pay for the first higher education received in state-run higher education establishments on payment basis. . . .

There are 18 political parties acting in our republic. Like in any other democratic society some of them are in opposition to the authorities but they are not hindered in criticizing authorities, they are granted the right to present their programs in newspapers including in those run by state. In accordance with the existing legislation only the Supreme Court has the authority to liquidate a party. So far such cases have not occurred. Though I will make no secret of the fact that certain parties and their leaders sometimes violate the law. In the meantime our nation has the same approach to all parties: the law. Thus in 2002 the Ministry of Justice issued the notice of warning for the Social-Democratic Party of Civil Accord, the United Civil Party, the Belarussian Patriotic Party, the Party of "Belarussian Democratic Gramada [whatever that means—Ed.]," the Communist Party and others. . . .

The Republic of Belarus has surpassed the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Romania, Brazil, Ukraine, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, China, Moldova, Azerbaijan and many other nations. In the section of the countries with the average level of the development of human potential Belarus was ranked third. After all in the number of medical doctors per 100,000 people we surpass Sweden, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, France, Great Britain and the United States. Expenditures for health care in percentage to GDP in our country are higher than in Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. As you know, more than 30,000 children die daily of diseases amenable to preventive measures. In the meantime in the number of immunized one-year-old children Belarus is ranked higher than many developed countries including the United States. [This is an unofficial translation.—Ed.]

The president of Belarus does not have the extensive powers of the American president. One need remember that a declared war has not occurred since World War II, and American interference in the affairs of other nations spans nearly 110 countries where the U.S. government maintains military bases. The undeclared war in Iraq, where lies, myths and distortions are used by the executive to force the country into war surpass anything the Belarussian president could dream of doing. The advanced welfare state of Belarus might be odious to some, but it should be kept in mind that Belarus was heading down the same path as Russia. In her case, a handful of Jewish oligarchs stole nearly the entirety of the Russian GDP for themselves, thereby plunging Russia into dire poverty, out of which, only under the leadership of Vladimir Putin, is she slowly emerging.

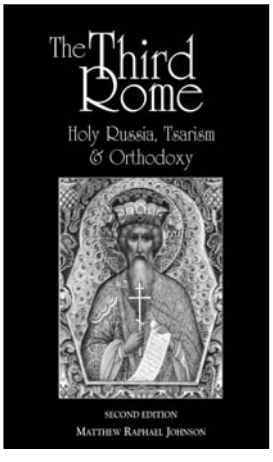
Steve Gowans, a scholar and activist from Canada, wrote an exhaustive study on the last presidential election in Belarus and, importantly, the reactions of the United States. His analysis reveals that Michael Kozak had advised Semyon Domash to leave the presidential race, thereby uniting the opposition around another candidate, Vladimir Goncharyk, who, incidentally, polled no more than 10 percent at any time in the election season. The State Department is doing similar things in Georgia and Serbia.

During the run up to the election, Radio Free Europe broadcasts, part of the Central Intelligence Agency, were doubled, all critical of Lukashenko. Today, George Soros controls RFA directly. Certainly, this is not the stuff of a police state. Gowan's paper also reveals that the head of NATO's Allied Command General Joseph Ralston addressed a press conference in Belarus that was critical of Lukashenko.

Once the embassy under Kozak admitted that it was funding NGOs against Lukashenko, Rep. Chris Smith, from New Jersey (R), condemned Lukashenko's response, which was to legally limit the amount of foreign funds available to domestic NGOs. Smith mentions the restrictions, but seems wholly ignorant of Kozak's admissions.

Regardless, McCain, Kozak, Smith and others are, at best, intellectually dishonest, or at worst, imperialist puppets with an agenda to cut down any state that does not work in the interests of the American oligarchy. This is the politics of empire. ❖

M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON is a scholar of political theory and comparative politics. His specific areas of interest are ethnic nationalism, Russian history and Slavic nationalism. He is the author of *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy*, available from TBR BOOK CLUB. See an ad for *The Third Rome* below.



Why Are the Neo-Cons So Concerned About Russian Nationalism? Can We Learn Something from Russian History? You Bet!

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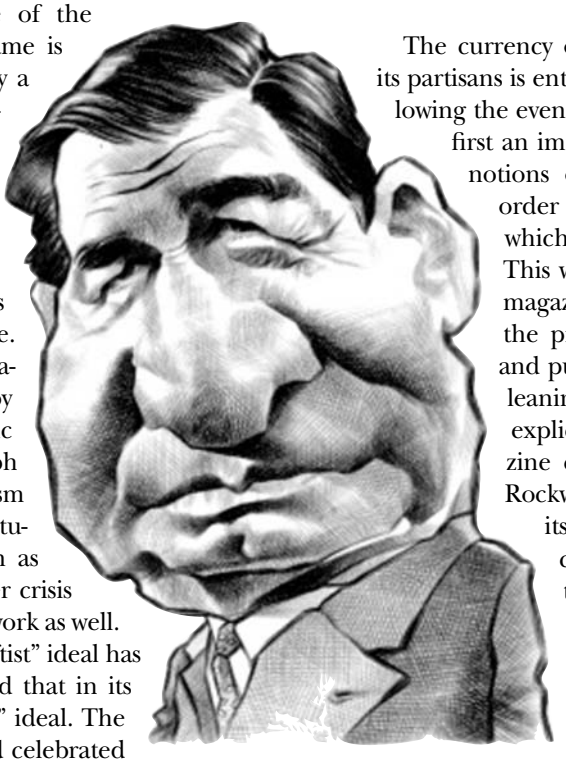
The Problems of Paleo-Conservatism

Paleo-conservatism is an intelligent and powerful response to the mindlessness of mass-produced liberalism and the bloodthirstiness of "neo-conservatism." But what sort of effect has it had? What sort of potential lurks beneath the often-academic head of paleo-conservatism?

By Jack Ross

The great story in the marketplace of ideas of the last few years, quite possibly with far reaching ramifications in all realms of future human discourse, has been the rise of the worldview whose official name is paleo-conservatism, but more accurately a much broader phenomenon best conceptualized as the revival of the so called "old right." By this it is meant to refer to a political persuasion based in the classical approach to the humanities and with deference to institutions, be they organized or not. The causes of this phenomenon are easy enough to deduce. The seizure of the ostensible "conservative" voice in the American body politic by successive waves of oligarchs and neurotic revolutionists and the pursuant triumph of the particular brand of modernism championed by this vanguard should naturally warrant a powerful response such as the old right revival. But a much deeper crisis of man's collective intellect has been at work as well. It has been stated that the ostensible "leftist" ideal has died as a force to inspire humanity and that in its place now is an ostensible "conservative" ideal. The paleo-conservatives have recognized and celebrated this development, but they appear unable to act on it or even come to terms with its full potential.



A very curious anomaly emerged in the resistance to the present crisis in world order, that the political dynamism of the resistance was very much of the left, specifically of the Green parties in both Europe and America, whereas the intellectual dynamism was very much of the right, specifically of the so called "paleo-cons" and their various publications of record. Let us first examine the intellectual dynamism that emerged out of the paleo-conservative persuasion.

THE PALEO-CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT

The currency of paleo-conservative thought beyond its partisans is entirely a phenomenon that emerged following the events of September 11, 2001, in providing first an immovable opposition to the underlying notions of the pronouncements of the new order ushered in by that episode, a stand in which they are most assuredly vindicated. This was primarily achieved with the online magazine *Antiwar.com*, a stellar enterprise in the promotion of antiwar news and views, and published and edited by the libertarian-leaning old right faction, which was more explicitly represented by the online magazine carrying the name of its editor, Lew Rockwell. Though the old right revival had its initial origins in the response of many conservative intellectuals to the end of the Cold War, it was clearly brought to life by the new reality animated by the present crisis.

This revival climaxed about a year after September 11 with the premiere of a new print magazine, *The American Conservative*, founded by Pat Buchanan (pictured), which promised to give new voice to the "conservative" opposition to the regime. However, in time, *The American Conservative*, along with its longstanding theoretical counterpart, *Chronicles*, came to very decidedly break with the libertarian persuasion of the initial vanguard of the movement, and toward a more socially conscious

and anti-ideological persuasion, namely, toward the traditionalist and agrarian-based tendency of the men considered to have given rise to conservatism as such, most notably Russell Kirk and Richard Weaver, both of whom said so much as that conservatism had more in common with socialism than with libertarianism. It has been commented that if Kirk and Weaver were alive today, they would be Greens, and in light of this we should examine the phenomenon of the various Green parties and the electoral dynamism that they have achieved in the present crisis.

THE GREEN MOVEMENTS

The Greens, as an international movement, represent the culmination of a broader historical phenomenon called the New Left, which emerged in the 1960s as a fatally flawed but nevertheless high minded attempt to do away with the tendencies of revolutionism that had come to characterize the ostensible left.

On the question of how and why this dynamism gap came into being, we can begin with the most fundamental and rudimentary answer, which is that the Greens were able to present a vehicle for the expression of an emotional response to the regime in keeping with the nature of politics, and the paleo-cons were able to present a vehicle for understanding the present crisis. It is a well recognized bias of the Greens that their judgment toward the application of their policy ends is clouded by their new left-based biases, toward the use of state power and toward a reflexive sense of anti-nationalism, that has kept the Greens from winning the support of broader popular forces. But for the most part, this reflects a far more fundamental pathology of new left origins—that of aversion toward real solutions to the problems of society and, therefore, with a solid sense of anti-intellectualism, probably the most striking difference between the old and new left. It is this sentiment that has allowed for the void in which has emerged the paleo-conservative critique, which provides the means for rejection of the fundamental assumptions which animate the modern order, which are needed and desired by the resistance but are not provided for by its political leadership as manifested, in many places, by the Greens.

Paleo-cons stand firmly rooted in a rejection of revolutionary libertarian doctrines and in the admonition of Kirk that conservatism has more in common with socialism than with libertarianism.

But it would be foolhardy to suggest that the paleo-cons themselves have not significantly contributed to this dynamism gap, and that there is much in their general approach that merits scrutiny for its failure to inspire a movement. It has long been the case that on the ostensible right, there has been a rather wide gulf between its intellectual and activist elements. Only of late, with the rise of the neo-conservatives, have the two become one, due largely to the narrowness of that doctrine, though this fused force now serves as the activist base of the Republican Party. The paleo-cons, irreparably severed from this phenomenon and rightly so, have been extremely hard pressed to provide any kind of response in the political arena. They are wise not to pursue an undertaking on their own old activist model after many bitter experiences in that respect, and are therefore beginning to pursue options with political formations on the ostensible left. Indeed, in many parts of Europe, they are becoming the real left, as the working class based opposition to the managerial state.

THE PROBLEMS OF PALEO-CONSERVATISM

So what, then, are the problems of paleo-conservatism? As demonstrated, the paleo-cons do stand firmly rooted in a rejection of revolutionary libertarian doctrines, both old and new, and in a consciousness of the admonition of Russell Kirk that conservatism has more in common with socialism than with libertarianism. Indeed, many, if not most, paleo-cons relish in adopting the intellectual style characteristic of the old socialists. It is here that we can begin to examine the flaws of the paleo-conservative ethos. It is useful to begin by examining the roots thereof in antiquity, which tells us much about their dissent from the neo-cons. Rooted in the overwhelmingly Catholic persuasion of the paleo-cons is a highly pronounced fealty to Aristotle, and to a construct of human governance, both political and spiritual, based in Aristotle's original and half-hearted dissent from the doctrine of perpetual revolution as it was first enunciated by Plato. Thus it can be said that the paleo-conservative critique essentially amounts to the Aristotelian answer to the Platonism of Leo Strauss. It should be self evident that this proposition falls desperately short of the vision and critique needed by the resistance.

There are three areas in which this bias of worldview adversely affects the paleo-con critique in the modern context. The first and most pronounced of these is that the paleo-cons appear to have, in common with the communists, an aversion to any understanding of macroeconomics, meaning great deference and ambivalence toward international high finance and the issue of its pervasive and undue influence over policy, often at the expense of democracy. The second and third are merely two aspects of the same issue, which is on the question of nationalism. The paleo-cons have always been of the position to give a spirited and reactionary defense of the nation-state, again based in Aristotelian conceit, professing great faith in the philosophical grounding thereof. It should not be surprising then that one finds in the paleo-cons a considerable aversion toward nationalism itself. While they certainly do not behave outlandishly toward it as do the communists, they do tend to exhibit a libertarian-minded aversion toward nationalist sentiment. This does, however, become striking when we consider the approach of the many Jewish paleo-con intellectuals in light of this, thus invoking the old left intellectual style which is characteristic of the paleo-cons, and animated by all of the attributes listed here.

Put together, in light of these phenomena it is evident that

paleo-conservatism is quite explicitly an intellectual movement as opposed to a political movement. While there is much to be gained, and much that has been gained, as such, the limits of this in the present crisis should be all too obvious. This is especially striking when we consider that paleo-conservatism probably constitutes the most radical and unequivocal critique and rejection of the fundamental assumptions of modern society and culture. Furthermore, in those instances when the paleo-cons have pursued their political options, it has been toward a generally populist persuasion. Hence there is a recognition, in large measure at least, of the limits of the paleo-conservative persuasion and of the need for deference to any political movement to which it might attach itself. Therefore, we should at this point begin to re-examine the "dynamism gap" with the left spoken of earlier in this essay. If it is established that the Green political persuasion has more in common with the "old right" than the "old left," we should examine this in relation to the phenomenon of which the Greens are the primary product—the new left.

The affinity that has existed, both in the 1960s and today, between the "old right" and "new left," has always been strong and, in fact, the evolution of the two in that time has been quite parallel. This was best demonstrated initially by Murray Rothbard, the great libertarian icon of old right circles, who made a quite aggressive outreach to the new left in its day. There was a considerable gain from this as many of the young people who simply sought a return to an idyllic way of life were alienated by the sense of revolutionism that came to dominate the new left, and were won over to libertarianism. Though there still exists fruit of that alliance to this day, there was never any serious attempt to breach the gulf between the two sides, and this was so for a very simple reason—that both sides remained steadfast to their economic determinist ethos. Nevertheless, the trend has always been toward the localist ethos, quite ironically, this was foreseen by Rothbard in spite of his economic determinist bias. In his last years, immediately following the fall of the Soviet Union—an event which served as the glorious vindication of all who stood steadfast, from whatever grounds, against the Cold War and the modernist triumph it represented—Rothbard said with great prescience that the social democratic consensus emerging out of the elite at that time would be the new and grave generational threat to liberty unlike any other, and called for unity in the struggle against it.

The irony here is glaring. The steadfast adherence of Rothbard and his followers to revolutionary libertarianism allows them to see in this the paleo-conservative ends thereof, while the paleo-cons, in insisting on clinging to certain few last vestiges of liberal conceit, are incapable of even conceiving of these ends. But ultimately, what is lacking from both the Greens and the paleo-cons, irrespective of the dynamism gap, is a sense of vision, and the commitment to building up for themselves that vision in practice by whatever means necessary. Unlike the resistance of the right, the resistance of the left will at least say that "another world is possible." But both are in great need of the vision of that other world. But once that can be established, the building of that world can begin. In short, the challenge before the paleo-cons is to seek solutions to the present crisis. ❖

"I say it is the Interventionist in America who gives comfort to the enemy. It is they who are undermining the principles of Democracy!"

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JACK ROSS is an increasingly well known writer. He is an anti-Zionist Jew and a student of the ideological and philosophical currents in America throughout the 20th century. Mr. Ross is active in anti-war and anti-imperialist circles, and edits a significant journal of political ideology, *The Idyllic*, available at the idyllic.com. This online journal is the theoretical arm of Ross's Lawrence Dennis Institute.

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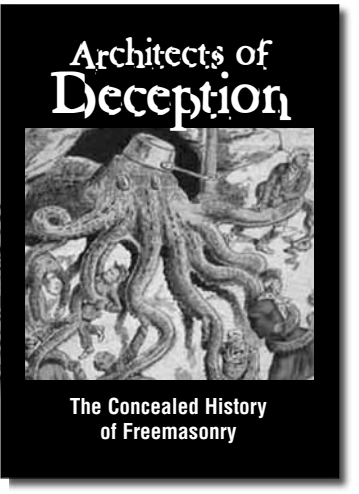

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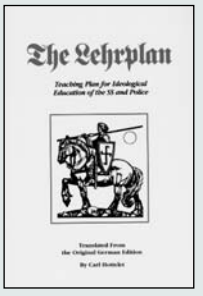

The Lehrplan was the teaching plan for ideological education of the SS and police that Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels put together to explain their fascist code to young recruits. Never before published in English, this 104-page book gives important insights into what the National Socialists believed and how they went about indoctrinating young Germans into the Nazi movement. Originally sold for $9.95, when you subscribe to TBR today, we will send you a FREE copy.

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FORGOTTEN FEDERALIST: FISHER AMES

Fisher Ames figures prominently in Russell Kirk's famed* The Conservative Mind. *For Kirk, Ames is a major ideological figure during the American founding, but few, if any, read his material today. Some of his ideas certainly belong in the most extreme of the Federalist camp. But, love him or hate him, reading Ames is never boring.

BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

Fisher Ames (1758-1808) was no ordinary politician; and certainly no ordinary member of America's founding generation. It is curious why he has become so ignored, ignored to the point where even serious students of the Founding Fathers know little about him, if anything at all. His health was not the best, but it fit his cantankerous mood and his paltry faith in "the American people." He was a participant in the first three Congresses of the United States, largely dealing with external trade with France and England. He was also present at the debates at the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from his home state of Massachusetts. He was the arch-enemy of the anti-Federalists (or Republicans) though he hated the fact that the founding generation was already split into factions. Trained as a lawyer and an amateur historian, his writings and speeches were never dull. He was a harsh opponent of the quasi-libertarianism of the anti-Federalist position, and one of his most famous essays, aimed directly at them, will be the object of this brief essay: "On the Dangers of American Liberty." (120-83) All citations come from his collected *Works* (Vol. I), published by Liberty Classics, Indianapolis, in 1983.

This essay first of all takes aim at the connection between liberty and license; that the libertarianism of his opponents would eventually destroy any idea of liberty currently in vogue. He saw disaster just around the corner as far as public morals went. The existence of factions was a means for the sleaze of the earth to rise to the top, destroying any decorum in politics with demagoguery. This was the real issue with factions and parties. His negative view of the American experiment in constitutional republicanism can be summed up in this passage:

> The clamors of party are so loud, and the resistance of national vanity so stubborn, it will be impossible to convince any but the very wise (and in every state they are the very few), that our democratic liberty is utterly untenable; that we are devoted to the successive struggles of factions, who will rule by turns, the worst of whom will rule last, and triumph by the sword. (124)

In other words, factions operate at the lowest possible level of demagogic speech, corrupting morals and the notion of absolutes, decorum and the discussions of gentlemen. Politics will then become a vulgar thing, seeking nothing but power and prestige.

And even more to the point:

> The danger obviously was, that a species of government in which the people choose all the rulers, and then, by themselves or ambitious demagogues pretending to be the people, claim and exercise an effective control over what is called the government, would be found on trial no better than a turbulent, licentious democracy. The danger was that their best interests would be neglected, their dearest rights violated, their sober reason silenced, and the worst passions of the worst men not only freed from legal restraint, but invested with public power. The known propensity of a democracy is to licentiousness, which the ambitious call, and the ignorant believe to be, liberty.
>
> The great object then, of political wisdom in framing the Constitution was to guard against licentiousness, that inbred malady of democracies. . . . (126)

Ames believed that the Senate, chosen by the states for a long, six-year period, would help put a stop to this inbred tendency of democratic rule, the tendency to view public office as a place of power rather than responsibility; dealmaking over principle or simply the love of prestige. The point of writing the Constitution the way it came out was precisely to stop this element from defining the world "liberty," a word long since deformed in the West's lexicon. Nevertheless, the famous constitutional checks to a pure democracy such as the Senate or the courts, according to Ames, will all fall into the vice of faction and

vulgarization. States, no different than the federal government, will also fall into the sin of party politics and "party lines." Democracy will triumph over the virtuous rule of aristocrats, and Ames laments:

> It never has happened in the world, and it never will, that a democracy has been kept out of the control of the fiercest and most turbulent spirits of the society; they will breathe into it all their own fury, and make it subservient to the worst designs of the worst men. (134)

What of a free press? Could this not be a moderating force against these "turbulent spirits"?

For Ames, the press provided the bad opinions of these "spirits" with a sense of public right. In other words, "It has inspired ignorance with presumption." The press "supplies an endless stimulus to [the masses'] imagination and passions, it has rendered their temper and habits infinitely worse." (134) Rather than standing for virtue and politics truly for the common good, "is it to be denied that the press has been the base and venal instrument of the very men whom it ought to gibbet to universal abhorrence." (135)

For Fisher Ames, the press provided the bad opinions of these "spirits" with a sense of public right. In other words, "It has inspired ignorance with presumption."

For Ames, this is all the fault of factionalization, or the eventual confusion between government and party. Factions or parties exist to jettison their leaders to places of power, and use the most vulgar means to do so. Politics now is not a public matter but a private one, the private world of the party leadership, whose primary loyalty is to faction rather than the commonwealth. Demagoguery and passion derives from the inflammatory rhetoric of party leaders and ideological posturers.

Interestingly, Ames makes a powerful argument against the common democratic one that people will be far more amenable to follow laws that they have created through their representatives. In other words, the democrat might counter Ames' words by saying that the laws are more secure when the entire community has helped make them, and will then have less reason to use force to apply them. It is a common enough argument. But Ames shows its falsity.

The argument is simple (cf. 140). If in any state there exists a number of parties jockeying for position, laws would have, naturally, been made by one or a coalition of them. This means, automatically, that law is a function of party, in one sense or another. This automatically means that there are factions that have lost these battles over laws and therefore have every desire to disobey them and to show them the greatest disrespect. Therefore, Ames says, democracies need force more than aristocracies do. Furthermore (cf. 146), the existence of civil society, that is, those clubs and gatherings of those with similar political opinions will be usable against the laws of the democracy, creating a veritable army of disaffected voters who turn their anger against whatever faction exists in power. "A multitude can be moved only by their passions; and these, when their gratification is obstructed, instantly impel them to arms." (165-66) In contrast to this, the Federalist Party found its slogan here: "To make a nation free, the crafty must be kept in awe, and the violent in restraint. The weak and the simple find their liberty arise not from their own individual sovereignty, but from the power of law and justice over all. "It is only by the due restraint of others that I am free." (176)

The small shopkeepers, workers, tradesmen, are simply too busy to keep a sharp eye on politics, and even if they could, they have only the distorted lens of the press to show it to them. Therefore, in "free states," only the crafty, needy and ambitious strive for political power. According to Ames, democratic government is a dangerous thing, inevitably corrupted by factionalism and self-serving demagoguery. ❖

Under the Sign of the Scorpion

The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire

After the fall of the Soviet regime on the 24th of August 1991, the official archives opened up by the new regime have begun to reveal their secrets to amazed Russian historians. There is a constant flow of new shocking information, but only a trickle has reached us in Western Europe and America. Above all, historians lack an overall, complete picture of the forces behind Bolshevism and the stranglehold they had on the Soviet rulers. It is this picture which author Jüri Lina attempts to give us in this book. Lina tries to answer questions like: Where did the communist idea originate and how was it developed? Why were the "Russian" revolutionaries of March and November 1917 financed by powerful financial circles? What were the reasons for the environmental and social destruction which followed? In which way did this destruction serve the force behind the communists? This book is largely based on newly released Russian material which has never before been published in English. It has attained almost cult status among Lina's followers. ***Under the Sign of the Scorpion*** (softcover, 368 pages) is available for $25 by writing Heino Tuisk, 612 Dover Road, Pasadena, MD 21122. Phone: 410-255-8260.

The Story of Our National Anthems

Many factors and quirks of fate came together in September 1814 to put lawyer Francis Scott Key on a flag-of-truce boat within view of Fort McHenry, America's powerful east coast bastion on the Chesapeake, which protected Baltimore and her important commercial harbor.

By Margo Turner

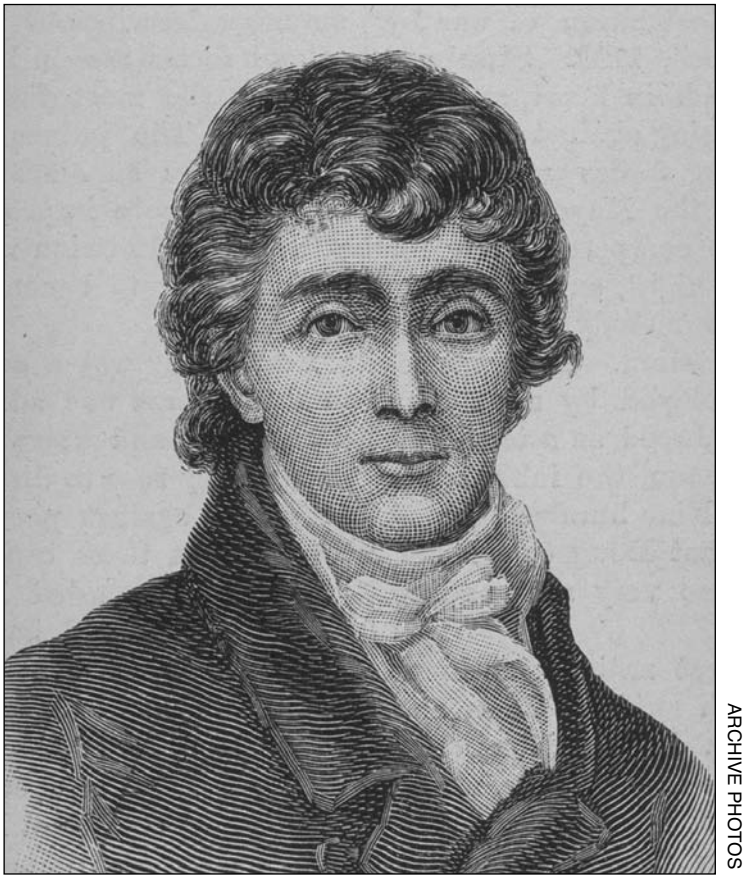
The surrender of the British troops at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 brought the American Revolution to a close, but not an end to British control in the former Colonies. Under the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, Great Britain recognized the United States as 13 independent nations and agreed to move all of its troops from America. Britain also granted the United States all British-held land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from Canada to Florida. By 1812, Britain faced another war with the United States, which is often called America's second war of independence.

Disagreement over free trade, sailors' rights and other factors caused tension between the U.S. government and Britain by the early part of the 19th century. Britain relied on goods, such as beef and raw materials, from America and Canada as it struggled with the forces of France under Napoleon Bonaparte. American shippers took advantage of the European hostilities by carrying trade between Europe and the French and Spanish islands in the West Indies. Britain prohibited neutral countries, such as the United States, from wartime trade with her enemies. American ships continued to circumvent this rule of the sea. As a result, Britain seized the ships.

In 1806, Britain instituted a partial blockade of the European coast. Napoleon retaliated with a blockade of the British Isles in an effort to exclude British goods or goods cleared through Britain from countries under French control. The British banned trade with France except after ships touched English ports. The British prohibition threatened the American merchant fleet with confiscation by the British or the French.

By this time, Britain was desperate to find sailors for its fleet of more than 1,000 ships. As a solution, British captains stopped and searched American ships for alleged deserted British seamen. Between 1803 and 1812, British captains impressed (kidnapped) more than 10,000 American citizens to man their ships.

Hamilton W. Mabie and Marshal H. Bright wrote in their book, *Footprints of Four Centuries or the Story of the American People*, International Publishing Co., 1895:



ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Francis Scott Key *(1779-1843), born in Frederick County, Maryland, was a well-known Georgetown lawyer and eventually district attorney for Washington, D.C. He spent the evening of the bombardment of Fort McHenry in a flag-of-truce sailboat, moored to the stern of a British warship. He was the son of Revolutionary War officer John Ross Key. Francis's poor military recommendations contributed to the disastrous American loss at the Battle of Bladensburg.*

> Once on board a British man-of-war, the impressed sailor was subject to overwork, bad rations and the lash. That British sailors fought as gallantly as they did under this regime will always remain a wonder. But it is certain that they deserted in considerable numbers, and they found in the rapidly growing commercial prosperity of our [U.S.] carrying trade a tempting chance of

employment. Now, Britain, with a large contempt for the weakness of the United States, assumed, rather than claimed, the right to stop our merchant vessels on the high seas, to examine the crews, and to claim as her own any British sailors among them. This was bad enough in itself, but the way in which the search was carried out was worse. Every form of insolence and overbearing was exhibited. The pretense of claiming British deserters covered what was sometimes barefaced and outrageous kidnapping of Americans.

President Thomas Jefferson supported a total embargo on trade with Britain to force the British to negotiate with the U.S. government. In 1807, Congress passed the Embargo Act, which banned all American ships from foreign trade. The embargo, however, was ineffective and a financial blow to America's export and import trade.

The frontiersmen's desire for free land at the expense of American Indians was another reason for the outbreak of hostilities between the U.S. government and Britain. U.S. leaders were convinced that the British supported the red men by providing them with arms and giving them encouragement. American merchants, however, were more concerned with trade than with Britain's attempts to prevent American expansion beyond the Mississippi River.

President Thomas Jefferson supported a total embargo on trade with Britain to force them to negotiate with the U.S. In 1807, Congress banned all U.S. ships from foreign trade.

The trade issue loomed over Washington, D.C., as a new Congress was elected in 1810. The following year, a group of Congress members, known as the War Hawks, demanded war against Britain. The War Hawks, mostly Democratic-Republicans, were mainly from the South and West, and included such men as John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and Henry Clay of Kentucky. The Federalist Party, which represented New England shippers, opposed the war for fear that it would ruin their trade.

The War Hawks were convinced that an invasion of Canada could save American honor and change British policies. In 1812, the U.S. attempted a three-pronged offensive from Lake Champlain to Montreal, across the Niagara frontier and into Upper Canada from Detroit. The three invasions were uncoordinated and were not successful.

While America made attempts to invade Canada, the British gradually tightened a blockade of the American coast. The blockade not only diminished trade for America, but it also exposed the entire American coastline on the Atlantic to British attack. Pressured by the War Hawks in Congress, President James Madison declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812. To the Federalist Party, this was "Mr. Madison's War."

America won early victories in the Atlantic and on Lake Erie. By 1814, however, American merchant vessels and warships were confined to their homeports because of the British blockade of the American coast. The British wanted to inflict a major morale blow to the Americans and thereby bring a speedy end to the war in Britain's favor. Baltimore and New Orleans were the most likely targets. Baltimore was chosen after much debate between British warmakers. Their irritation with Baltimore's "pirates" (actually privateers) was a major impetus.

For some time, American schooners had sailed into Baltimore harbor and seized British merchant ships. When they left the harbor, the schooners headed for foreign ports with limited cargoes. Although other cities adopted this practice, Baltimore benefited most from it and earned the nickname "nest of pirates." The city accounted for about 30 percent of all British merchant ships captured by the U.S. during the war years.

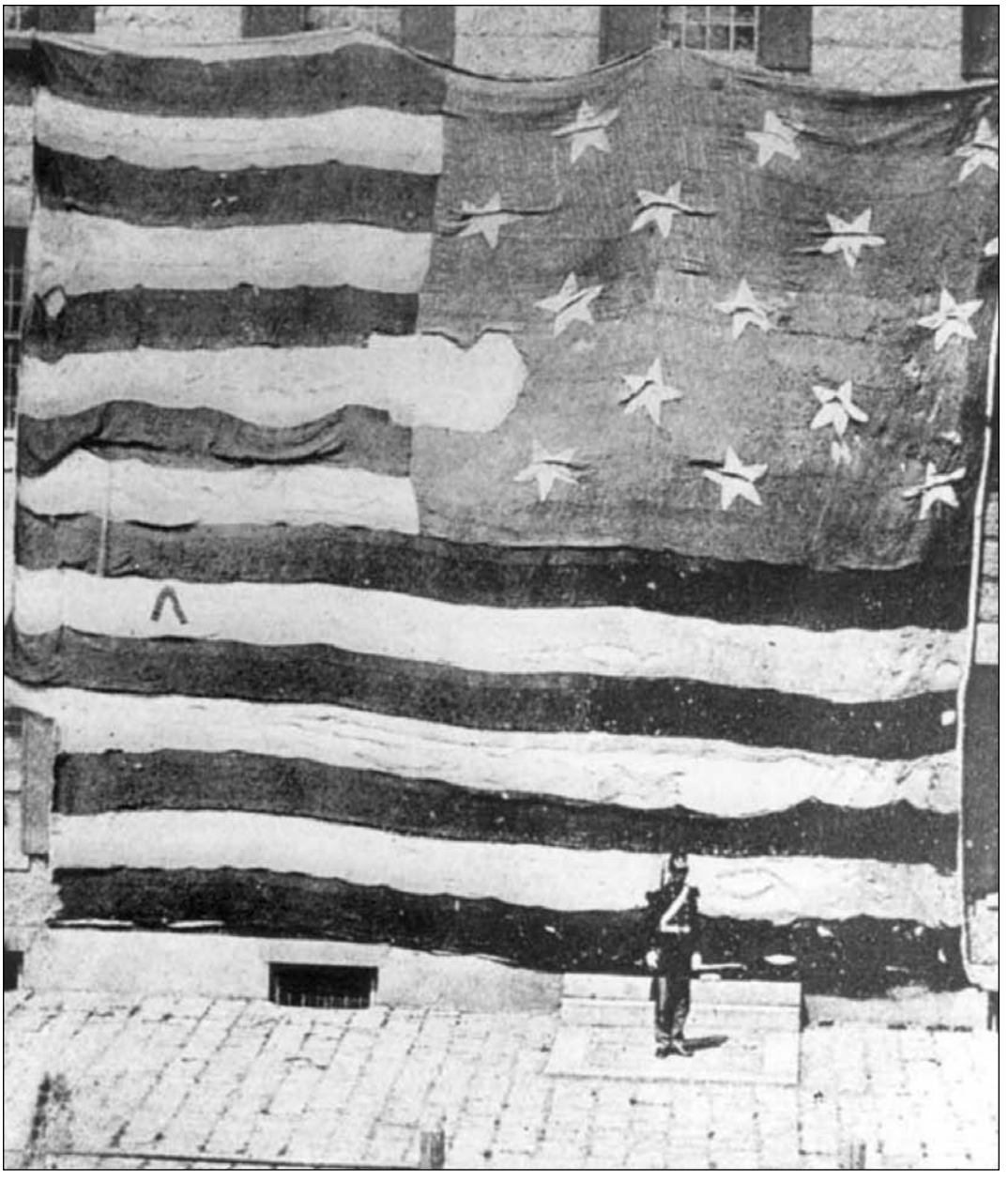
In the early summer of 1813, Baltimore leaders made preparations for a possible attack by the British. A huge earthen entrenchment was built along the outskirts of the city's eastern side. Large gun barges were installed to defend the harbor. The city militia and the regular army drilled periodically. Defenders at Fort McHenry, which guards the entrance to the harbor, also prepared for a possible British attack. A battery of 32-pound cannon was mounted along the water's edge. Hot shot furnaces were built. (Hot shot furnaces heated the cannon balls before firing to add potency to the shot.) Fortifications were made to Lazaretto Point. Additional gun batteries were placed along the Patapsco River. The city and the fort were ready, but the British launched no attack that year.

In early 1814, the British devised a plan to invade the United States at the Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain and the mouth of the Mississippi River. British troops landed at Benedict, Maryland, in late summer and marched toward Washington. On August 24, they defeated American sailors and marines at Bladensburg, Maryland. An American lawyer, Francis Scott Key, assigned field positions to the U.S. troops, a task for which he had no qualifications. His poor advice contributed to the disastrous defeat. That same day the British occupied the nation's capital. The British burned the President's House and other public buildings before they marched back to their ships. [It was popularly known as the White House only after a bright white coat of paint was added to cover the scorch marks on the masonry from the fire set by the British. The burning of public buildings in Washington was in retaliation for the wanton burning by American troops of public offices during their invasion of British Canada.—MT]

During their departure from Washington, the British arrested Dr. William Beanes, an Upper Marlboro, Maryland, doctor. The British were convinced that Beanes was responsible for the arrest of straggling British soldiers during the campaign. In fact, many British soldiers had deserted once arriving on American soil and away from the watchful eyes of their commanders.

Author Walter Lord sheds some light on the situation in his book on the War of 1812 entitled *The Dawn's Early Light (DEL)*:

Shortly after 1:00 a.m. on the 26th, the British were on their way again, this time marching for Upper Marlboro by the most



AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

A Huge Banner

At left, the "Star-Spangled Banner," the flag that Francis Scott Key allegedly saw at sunrise flying over Fort McHenry after a 23-hour British bombardment, dwarfs a soldier in this photograph taken at the Boston Navy Yard on June 21, 1873. It is the first known photograph of the famous flag. There is still some controversy as to whether Key saw this flag flying above Fort McHenry the morning after the battle, or a storm flag (a smaller version of the American flag used in bad weather). Both were created by Mary Pickersgill for use at the Baltimore fort. The dimensions of this flag are 30 feet high by a little over 42 feet wide. It is believed that the inverted "V" at left in one of the white stripes may have been an attempt to repair a tear. However, some researchers believe it was the start of a letter "A," as the flag was at one time in the possession of the family of Fort McHenry's former commander (George Armistead), and Louisa Armistead may have intended to put the family name on the flag.

direct route. The 60 head of cattle [stolen from American farmers] were in front . . . then the hodgepodge of creaking vehicles . . . and finally the 85th Foot acting as rear guard. Beyond that, there was no order . . . yet, there were casualties—not killed or wounded, or prisoners, but a remarkable number of stragglers and deserters. A total of 111 men simply vanished. Some were like Sergeant Michael McNamara of the 85th Foot, or Private Edward Kelly of the 44th, who apparently wanted only a new start in a new land. But others were little more than armed marauders, taking time out to pillage the countryside. They stayed away from the big estates of the Federalist country squires—these often had British guards. They concentrated instead on the small holdings of the poor dirt farmers, robbing their homes, their crops, their hen houses.

Robert Bowie, the former Democratic-Republican governor of Maryland, decided to do something. Coming over to Upper Marlboro on August 27, shortly after the British left, he consulted the town's patriarch, Dr. Beanes. The doctor, of course, had played host to [British] Gen. Ross and Adm. Cockburn, on their way to Washington, but the latest British visitors were of a different sort. Beanes agreed with Bowie, recruited several local people, and working together they soon had six or seven of the stragglers in jail. All was going well until one escaped and got back to Ross's forces. [185-186]

The doctor, who had given what Ross took as his gentlemanly oath not to harass British troops, was livid and imprisoned Beanes on a British warship in the Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Potomac.

Some of Beanes's powerful friends asked Francis Scott Key (the brother-in-law of the wife of one of Beanes's patients) and Col. John S. Skinner (the American prisoner-of-war exchange agent) of Baltimore to meet with Ross, the British area commander in charge of land and sea operations, to seek the doctor's release, this after pleas from James Monroe and Gen. John Mason, the commissary general of prisoners, had been rejected by Ross.

Key and Skinner agreed to try.

Key hurried back to Georgetown, packed a few things and sent a reassuring note to his mother after arranging for his wife and children to stay with family in Frederick, Maryland.

Meanwhile, Mason notified Col. Thornton, senior officer of the British wounded still in Washington, that a flag of truce ship would be going down the Chesapeake Bay and offered to forward any letters that the British officers or wounded wanted to send to the British army.

Key and Skinner finally reached the British squadron on September 7, just in time for dinner with Ross. At the very least, the two were authorized to offer a receipt for the doctor, which could be exchanged for a British POW. Again, from *Dawn's Early Light*:

> The U.S. administration's deep concern with Dr. Beanes's fate was more than altruistic . . . more than a matter of legal principle. At this time prisoners of war were customarily exchanged, with regular books kept on each side's "debit" and "credit" balance. If Washington conceded that the doctor was just another prisoner, Mason feared "it would at once induce the enemy to seize and carry off every unarmed citizen of whatever age they have in their power." [241]

Although the meal began with elaborate courtesy, it devolved into a heated dinner debate between Skinner and one Admiral Codrington, after Codrington insulted David Porter, the American he most liked to hate.

Ross, realizing the negotiations could be jeopardized, invited Skinner to his cabin and left the far more diplomatic Key at the table with the remaining British officers.

Ross, still bearing a grudge against Beanes for going back on his word to ignore the actions of British troops on Upper Marlboro, eventually promised to release Beanes, mostly because of the offer of mail exchange for wounded prisoners and because he had heard that the British wounded in Washington had received compassionate attention from American doctors. Adm. Alexander Cochrane, on the other hand, wanted to send the aged Dr. Beanes to Halifax in chains. (Beanes, it is said, received exceptionally harsh treatment from the British in an era when prominent prisoners were handled with courtly consideration.)

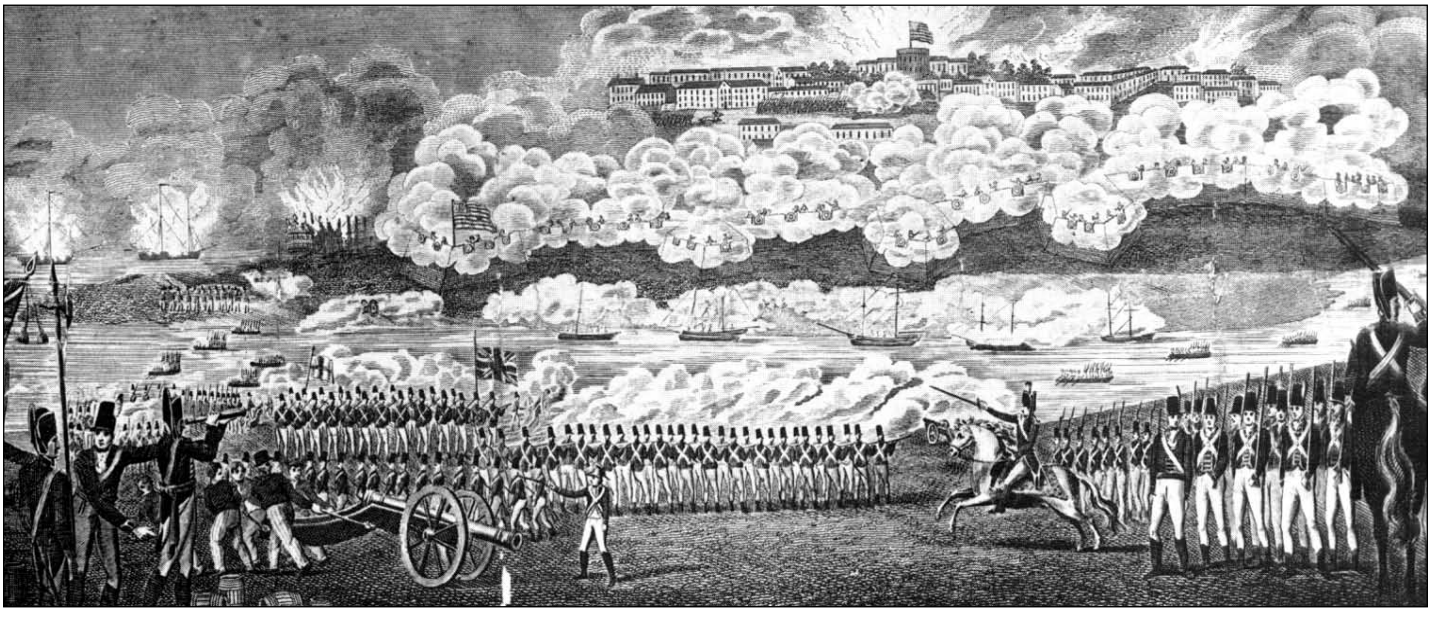
Key, Beanes and Skinner may have overheard enemy planning for the attack on Baltimore and last-minute strategy changes. The British kept them overnight to prevent this information from leaking.

However, Ross would not allow the doctor—nor Key and Skinner—to be escorted home because of the ensuing attack on the fort. They may have, Ross believed, overheard British planning for the attack on Baltimore and last-minute changes in strategy.

Key and Skinner were permitted to wait on the frigate *Surprize*, commanded by the admiral's son, Sir Thomas Cochrane.

On September 8, the British fleet streamed into the Potomac, with the *Surprize* now towing the flag-of-truce sloop. During this time, fresh news came from Canada of what the British called "more American atrocities" against Canadian towns and civilians. This enraged the British even further and prompted Adm. Cochrane to treat the people of Baltimore "like spaniels," i.e., very harshly. [*DEL*, 256]

Of course by now, Key and Skinner were fully aware of the transfers of materiel and men that they had witnessed and knew the attack on Baltimore was imminent. They waited out the night back on their own flag-of-truce boat. They had been transferred back from the *Surprize* during the day, as Skinner remembered it, as Adm. Cochrane had demanded that he and Key "suffer through the attack on a vessel flying their own colors." At any



Above, a rarely seen British print *of the attack on Washington, D.C. first published in* Stationer's Almanack *in London, 1815.*

event, they weren't free to leave just yet. As Cochrane said, "Ah, Mr. Skinner, after discussing so freely our preparation and plans, you could hardly expect us to let you go on shore in advance of us."

So there on the flag-of-truce sloop Skinner and Key were stuck, unable to get word to their comrades on shore that a major—and heavy-handed—attack on Baltimore was getting ready to begin and from where.

They had, nevertheless, persuaded Gen. Ross to release Dr. Beanes from confinement in the cramped forecastle. Upon release, the old gentleman joined Skinner and Key, and now the three Americans "waited and wondered, still the unwilling guests of this hostile armada lying quietly under the stars." [*DEL*, 256]

British ships began bombarding Fort McHenry, the key to taking Baltimore, on the morning of September 13, 1814. By the afternoon, heavy rain fell, but the fort and the British ships continued to exchange fire. Sporadic bombardments and explosions continued through the night. Skinner, Key and Beanes knew not what was happening but could glean some information from happenings around their sloop:

> The rest of the night the three Americans paced the deck, scarcely daring to think what daylight might bring. Again and again they pulled out their watches, trying to gauge when the dawn would come. Five o'clock, and the first light of day at last tinged the sky. Out came the spyglass, but it was still too dark to make anything out. At 5:50 it was officially sunrise, but there was no Sun today. The rain clouds hung low, and patches of mist swirled across the water, still keeping the night's secret intact.
>
> But is was growing brighter all the time, and soon an easterly

The Complete Lyrics of 'The Star Spangled Banner'

Here is the full text of America's national anthem presented here as so few are aware of verses two through four and the powerful message they convey.

First Verse

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Second Verse

On the shore, dimly seen thro'
the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host
in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Third Verse

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wiped out their foul footstep's pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Fourth Verse

Oh, thus be it ever when free men
shall stand
Between their loved homes
and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may
the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and
preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

> breeze sprang up, flecking the Patapsco River and clearing the air. Once again Key raised his glass—and this time he saw it. Standing against the dull gray of the clouds and hills was Maj. Armistead's American flag. . . . [*DEL*, 264]

He looked at the flag on the fort again, and it was about now that his excited thoughts began to take poetic shape. Using the back of a letter that happened to be in his pocket, Francis Scott Key began to jot down lines and phrases and likely couplets: "Oh say can you see by the dawn's early light. . . ?" Soon their sloop was on its long journey back to Hughes's Wharf.

Along the way, Key added more lines to the song and experimented with several tunes. But he had to get it all down on paper. He believed it should be sung to the tune of "To Anacreon in Heaven," a familiar drinking song of the period. Once back in Baltimore, Key wrote it all out from beginning to end. Oddly, he gave it no title.

Next morning he showed it to Skinner and Judge Nicholson, his wife's brother-in-law, who had been in Fort McHenry during the bombardment. One of them got it to the offices of the *American and Commercial Daily*, a Baltimore newspaper. It was printed under the title of "Defence of Fort M'Henry."

Other papers picked it up and ran the verses and soon it became a national sensation, later becoming known as "The Star Spangled Banner."

But it was not until 1931 that it was officially designated as our new national anthem. [America's first national anthem was "Hail, Columbia." See page 53 for more.—Ed.]

In conclusion, the capriciousness of history is astounding: had not aged Dr. Beanes agreed to round up those British stragglers in Upper Marlboro and been arrested by the British for doing so—in violation of an assumed pledge not to do so—Francis Scott Key might never have been on that sloop in Baltimore Harbor and *The Star Spangled Banner* might never have been written. ❖

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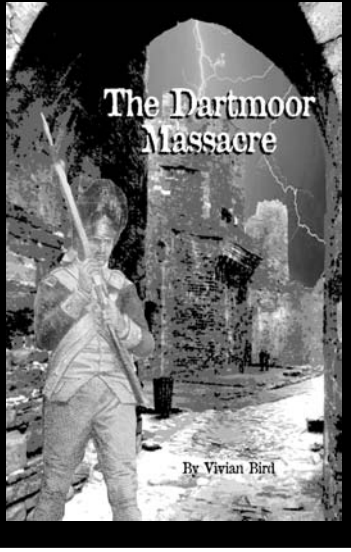
Lord, Walter, *Dawn's Early Light* (WW. Norton & Company, Inc., First edition), New York, New York, 1972.

Should Maj. George Armistead, *commander of Fort McHenry during the 1814 bombardment, have been court-martialed for gross incompetence? He, and he alone, apparently knew the powder magazine was not bombproof. During the bombardment, the powder magazine was struck by a 186-pound British bomb, which, thanks to a soldier who boldly doused the fuse, failed to explode. Only after the near disaster did Armistead order the barrels of gunpowder removed from the magazine and placed at intervals along the far wall of the fort.*

Margo Turner is an award winning author. Formerly of *The Spotlight*, Margo now works as a staff writer for military publications.



THE DARTMOOR MASSACRE

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A Book By Vivian Bird

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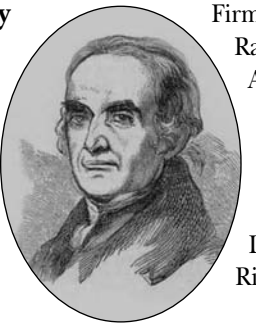
America's *First* National Anthem

Sadly, most Americans are unaware that "Hail, Columbia" was the first American national anthem. It was composed by lawyer Joseph Hopkinson (pictured), son of Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who himself was America's first secular composer. The tune for "Hail, Columbia" was composed by Philip Pfeil for George Washington's presidential inaugural as "The President's March." "Hail, Columbia" was first performed with lyrics during President John Adams's administration. The anthem was performed for nearly every formal occasion over which Abraham Lincoln presided, generally following immediately after "Hail to the Chief."



Hail Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.

Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots, rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore!
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe,
with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where
sacred lies
Of toil and blood, the well-
earned prize,
While off'ring peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven's we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

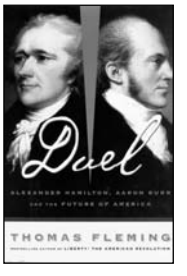
Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands.
The rock on which the storm will break,
The rock on which the storm will break,
But armed in virtue, firm, and true,
His hopes are fixed on Heav'n and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When glooms obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.

Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Sound, sound the
trump of fame,
Let Washington's great fame
Ring through the world with
loud applause,
Ring through the world with
loud applause,
Let ev'ry clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear,
With equal skill, with God-like pow'r
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier time of honest peace.

Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Duel: Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr & the Future of America



Thomas Fleming is one of America's finest writers and most astute historians—just about anything from his pen is worthwhile. This book about the killing of Alexander Hamilton by Aaron Burr is adventure, history and high politics all rolled up into one. It is riveting, revealing and relevant as it reminds today's reader that men of power and position have always possessed human flaws no matter the time or place. *Duel* is an utterly absorbing blend of biography and family conflict, richly personalized, about two of the most complex figures in all American history. It has been said that Americans love a tragedy with a happy ending. In Fleming's skilled hands that formula gets altered in gripping ways. Historical truth trumps tragedy as a source of intense suspense. Set against a background of scandal and conspiracy, Hamilton and Burr fought the most famous duel in American history. Fleming has given us a whole new understanding of what that fateful contest was about; history in the grand manner by a master of his craft. Brimming with intrigue, *Duel* is an antidote for anyone who thinks American politics is dull. An action-packed narrative just waiting for Hollywood. Hardback, 446 pages, #418, $34 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. See page 80 to order by mail or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Ask for our most recent TBR Book Club catalog when ordering.

An Open Letter to America

This letter is a powerful condemnation of the situation in South Africa. It was originally written in 1999 to President Clinton, but got little attention from the American press. However, it is still quite relevant today, only more so. Since the black communists have taken power, South Africa, along with white-held Rhodesia, were the only prosperous countries in Africa, became what it was predicted to be, a miserable, crime infested, third world cesspool. Marais was one of the most eloquent of South African nationalists who sought, in vain, to stem the tide of lawlessness and economic destruction. Marais is now deceased, and this letter is part of his lifelong legacy.

BY JAAP MARAIS

The President of the USA
The White House
Fax: 091 202 456 2883
Washington, D.C.

January 14, 1999

Dear President Clinton:

In South African newspapers you are reported to have said in a speech at the White House that the present South African president, Nelson Mandela, had taught you not to hate your political enemies. Mandela is said to have told you that he harbored no grudge against his enemies who "cast him into jail." And you, in the speech concerned, said that your (present) crisis could be compared to Mandela's suffering in jail.

JAAP MARAIS

You seem to be under some misapprehension about the circumstances of Mandela's incarceration and the crimes for which he was sentenced to imprisonment, otherwise you may not be desirous to identify with him. And you evidently have been given a distorted idea of how the African National Congress (ANC) under direction of its leader, Nelson Mandela, is vengefully acting against their political enemies and opponents.

Your remark about Mandela's having been "cast into jail" creates a wrong impression. Mr. President, he was not "cast into jail." He was charged for acts of sabotage and sentenced to life imprisonment by the judge president of the then Transvaal Division of the South African Supreme Court after a protracted hearing in which he had had representation and every opportunity to defend himself. He, however, refused to take the oath and testify, and could consequently not be taken under cross-examination. Finding him guilty, the judge said that he had been wrongly charged for acts of sabotage instead of for treason, in which case the sentence would not have been imprisonment but the death penalty. The trial was attended by journalists, jurists and others from all over the world. None could find fault with the proceedings and the findings of the Court.

Even *The Rand Daily Mail*, the most outspoken liberal newspaper at the time in South Africa, and in many ways a supporter of Mandela and the ANC, wrote about the sentences passed by the judge: "The sentences pronounced by Judge De Wet at the close of the Rivonia trial are both wise and just. The law is best served when there is firmness tinged with mercy, and this was the case yesterday. The sentences could not have been less severe than those imposed. The men found guilty had planned sabotage on a wide scale and had conspired for armed revolution. As the judge pointed out yesterday, the crime of which they were found guilty was really high treason. The death penalty would have been justified."

These are the facts of history. Sentencing Mandela to imprisonment instead of letting him be hanged was an act of mercy on the part of his political enemies. Mandela has, therefore, every reason to be grateful and not the least reason to harbor a grudge against them. He owes his life to them. You will agree that this puts a completely different complexion on your statement that "he was cast into jail."

This is by no means all of which Mandela should be grateful for. In the time of P.W. Botha's prime ministership in the 1980s Mandela was moved from the Robben Island prison to the Pollsmoor prison near Cape Town, where he received VIP treat-

ment. P.W. Botha was in this way making the first installments in Mandela's release on the pretext that he would not wish "an old man to die in prison."

From Pollsmoor Prison Mandela was moved to the residence of a senior officer on the staff of the Prisons Department in the town of Paarl in the Western Cape. There he had every convenience at his disposal to play a political role, including the use of a fax machine. And he was attended to day and night by a white policeman.

After a carefully orchestrated campaign inside and outside South Africa he was released by the F.W. de Klerk government to a stage-managed reception in Cape Town, receiving prime coverage from the South African Broadcasting Corporation and providing him with a launching pad for political initiatives. Thereafter the De Klerk government in a treasonable series of acts started peace negotiations with the ANC and moved on to draw up a new constitution on the basis of one man, one vote in an undivided South Africa, which in essence meant surrendering to the ANC and enabling Mandela to become the president of South Africa.

The essence of this political move was spelt out by Paul Johnson, well-known British intellectual, in *The Spectator* in April 1994. "South Africa under F.W. de Klerk," he said, "Made a suicidal leap to universal suffrage." He predicted that within 10 years the country could be the theater of Africa's endless civil wars. "In any case it would become an industrial rubble heap, beastly, bloody and bankrupt. . . . There is not the slightest hope that it (South Africa) will continue to exist on a system of universal suffrage—it is one of the most divided societies on earth: racially, ethnically, linguistically, as well as economically."

You seem to be under some misapprehension about the circumstances of Mandela's incarceration and the crimes for which he was sentenced to imprisonment, otherwise you may not be desirous to identify with him.

This is De Klerk's achievement. You may recall that you at one stage telephoned him and told him that you "marveled" at what he was achieving in pushing South Africa along this disastrous course.

Some 10 months later (February 1995) *The Spectator* published another article on South Africa in which its readers were told: "A country ravaged by crime and corruption, with plummeting standards and a people condemned to a sordid and brutal life." The article describes the ANC government as "corrupt and incompetent." This is Nelson Mandela's government.

What is revealing is that while De Klerk was treacherously steering the country towards this national misery, newspapers reported: "Britain fights fervently for F.W. [De Klerk] in UN debate." And later: "Brits full of praise for F.W. as architect of peaceful change." And eventually: "Brits bear De Klerk, their hero, on their hands." Only an Afrikaner who is a traitor to his own people would be regarded by Brits as their hero. And De Klerk became the hero of Brits by letting loose the man who, according to Judge De Wet, should have been hanged for high treason.

You may sense the degree of loathing on the part of Afrikaners like myself, who had a father who fought, [against the British in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902] was wounded and kept a prisoner-of-war on St. Helena Island by the British for more than two years while they devastated the country and caused the death of over 22 000 children under the age of 16 years [in the first concentrations camps in the world] and who, a few generations thereafter, sees De Klerk being treated as a hero by Brits for having "irreversibly" destroyed White South Africa (as in foolish vanity he said his aim was).

As Mr. Tony Blair, prime minister of Britain, said in January 1998, the British "never forget the past even when addressing the future," so we naturally also do not forget the past—also the recent past when the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP) had their headquarters in London from where with British moral and other support they conducted their terrorism against South Africa.

In the period September 1984 to August 1989 [period leading up to the handover of South Africa to the ANC] no fewer than 1,770 schools were destroyed or extensively damaged, as were 7,187 private homes of Blacks, 10,318 buses, 152 trains, 12,188 private vehicles, 1,265 shops and factories, 60 post offices, 47 churches and 30 health clinics. And, what is even worse, there were 300 cold-blooded murders by the barbarous necklace method [the hands would be tied behind the back, usually with barbed wire, or chopped off, then a car tire would be put around the neck and filled with gasoline. This would then be set alight. While the victims (all black) writhed in pain, they would be stoned and hit and kicked] and 372 deaths of people trapped in homes set alight by terrorist gangs. [The ANC or Pan African Congress (PAC), and S.A. Communist Party, who terrorized Blacks to make them co-operate with the SACP-ANC thugs.]

These were the means employed in "the struggle" to bring to power, under Mandela, a communist-controlled organization, which Peter Younghusband, in *The London Daily Mail* in November 1994, described as follows: "The ANC never was worth much as a liberation movement—and apart from a few random urban terrorist acts, its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, was equally worth little as a fighting force. . . . [T]he ANC very conveniently sat in exile waiting for the world to bring the White regime to its knees." And, he said, Mandela is unable to run the country, and he and the ANC are steadily reducing South Africa to yet another Third World plodder.

It is one thing to say that Mandela bears his political enemies no grudge, but it is another thing to judge him by what he does, by what he allows, and by what he neglects to do.

To consider this one must see it in its historical perspective. When Mandela and his communist cohorts at their Rivonia hide-out were planning bloody revolution in the early 1960s, the Afrikaner Nationalist Government (ANG) was under the leadership of Dr. H.F. Verwoerd. And it was under the direction of

Dr. Verwoerd that this communist conspiracy to violently overthrow the South African government was stamped out, Mandela and his collaborators landing in jail and the organization of the Communist Party of South Africa being destroyed shortly thereafter through the efficient action of the security police in infiltrating the communist cells.

Verwoerd frustrated and humiliatingly defeated Mandela's plans. And for Mandela there is consequently one political enemy not to be forgiven for saving South Africa from a bloody communist revolution. That is Hendrik Verwoerd. He and his ghost are haunting those who are destroying the results of his unequalled successful statecraft.

Verwoerd was not only the man under whose direction a communist-led revolution was prevented. He also became the towering South African statesman of this century, and he was equal, if not superior, to any of his contemporaries in the Western world, a statement that may be evaluated on the ground of his achievements in the face of international enmity from the Anglo-American bloc, the communist block and the Afro-Asian block.

He not only secured South Africa's survival against this many-sided onslaught: he, moreover, lifted the country to a level of stability, well being and prosperity seldom if ever equaled in history anywhere under similar circumstances.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNDER GRAND APARTHEID

To support this remark let me call opponents and enemies of Verwoerd to testify in this regard. Jan Botha, an outspoken liberal, in his book, *Verwoerd is Dead*, refers to "the threats from the United Nations and the arms boycott by the United States and Britain." Then he writes:

> By the time he died, Dr. Verwoerd had built his own monument which was there for all to see: the Republic of South Africa. The White people had been forged together in unity, the country was militarily strong and resilient, the police and security forces were effectively dealing with all attempts at subversion and infiltration, the country's economy was dynamic, expanding and had become largely self-sufficient. . . . In the history of South Africa his name will live for ever as the leader who, when his country was threatened with internal disorders and with economic sanctions, boycotts and open aggression from overseas, stood as a symbol of defiance, and the will and determination to survive.

He not only frustrated the objectives of the great power blocks, but he also defeated the ANC's plans to create internal disorder.

That Jan Botha's was not a lone voice can be shown by quotations from other sources. Paul Barrow, in *The Statist,* shortly before Verwoerd was assassinated on September 6, 1966, by the communist [Dimitri] Tsafendas, wrote: "At the rate at which South Africa is now expanding, the term 'miracle' is likely to be appropriate to its development in the next few years."

And on July 31, 1966, the unofficial mouthpiece of the South African liberal establishment, *The Rand Daily Mail*, wrote:

> At the age of nearly 65 Dr. Verwoerd has reached the peak of a remarkable career. No other South African prime minister has ever been in such a powerful position in the country. He is at the head of a massive majority after a resounding victory at the polls. The nation is suffering from a surfeit of prosperity and he can command almost unlimited funds for all that he needs at present in the way of military defense. He can claim that South Africa is a shining example of peace in a troubled continent, if only because overwhelming domestic power can always command peace. Finally, as if that were not enough, he can face the session with the knowledge that, short of an unthinkable show of force by people whom South Africans are rapidly being taught to regard as their enemies, he can snap his fingers at the United Nations. Thanks to the recent judgment of the Hague Court he can afford to condescend to the world body, graciously remaining a member as long as it suits him.

Verwoerd's name was ordered to be removed from the Verwoerd Building, the Verwoerd Dam, the Verwoerd Hospital and his statue was pulled down in an act bristling with hatred and vengeance.

THE VENGEANCE OF MANDELA AND THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

These are the achievements of the man against whose memory a vendetta is being conducted under the direction of Mandela and his comrades. His name was ordered to be removed from the Verwoerd Building, the Verwoerd Dam, the Verwoerd Hospital, and under Mandela's leadership his statue at the Free State provincial headquarters was pulled down in an act bristling with hatred and vengeance.

Of course, Verwoerd as leader of the Afrikaners being a symbol of his people, the attacks on him have been indirect attacks on the Afrikaners themselves, so that Mandela's followers—never rebuked—felt free to shout: "Kill a farmer, kill a Boer," instigating the killing of hundreds of Afrikaner farmers and their families, 431 in 1997 and 104 from January 1 to August 31, 1998, in 590 attacks. In the Mau-Mau uprising in Kenya in the 1960s only 39 White farmers were killed and in the terrorist war against Rhodesia only 300 were killed in the course of 14 years. Among those who have had as their battle cry "Kill a farmer, Kill a Boer" is Peter Mokaba, promoted by Mandela to deputy minister. Other appointments of identified communists as ministers and deputy ministers tell the same story, highlighted by the appointment of the communist Mboweni as president of the South African Reserve Bank in a move to further impoverish Afrikaners in the name of "affirmative action." These are ways in which Mandela has been allowing his grudge against the Afrikaners, as his political enemies, to be exploited, while he goes around pretending that he has no grievance against his enemies.

Even more unmistakable are his appointments to the so-called Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the way in which this commission has conducted its business. It was packed

by him with enemies and opponents of the former government. The two Afrikaners, De Jager and Malan, who were included among the 15 others, were in different ways opponents of the previous government. However, De Jager resigned in disappointment, if not disgust, and Malan eventually showed his dissension from the majority by writing a minority report on the Commission's findings.

This commission appointed by Mandela has little to do with truth and nothing with reconciliation. It is a hybridization between the Nuremberg trials of German war leaders and Stalin's Moscow Show Trials of the 1930s. Its prime objective was to place Afrikaners on the bench of the accused to be prosecuted, tried and convicted by their enemies, and to treat the ANC terrorists on a completely different basis, which resulted in some amazing events.

In flagrant violation of the provisions of the relevant act it, for example, granted amnesty to a bunch of 37 top level ANC leaders for crimes associated with political motives, without specifying the various acts, which is in conflict with the requirements of the law. In this group there are among others, Thabo Mbeki, leader of the ANC [and current president of RSA 2004], Minister of Foreign Affairs Nzo, Minister of Justice Omar and Minister of Defense Modise. Although this decision has been nullified by a judicial verdict, nothing has been done to rectify the situation.

In such cases, the commission's concern was not seeking and revealing the truth, but suppressing and stifling it—a procedure that would not have been countenanced when it concerned Afrikaners.

In such cases, the commission's concern was not seeking and revealing the truth, but suppressing and stifling it—a procedure that would not have been countenanced when it concerned Afrikaners of the security services who fought against the terrorists. They were paraded as criminals who individually under severe pressure had to confess in detail for whatever amnesty was asked for.

In these various ways Mandela created outlets for his grudges against the Afrikaners—the very people whose representatives saved him from the gallows and later gave him all the help to become the president of South Africa.

Against this background it is dismaying to read that this man has every reason to hate his enemies, yet does not think of retribution! And while allowing a vendetta to be conducted against the Afrikaners, he is presiding over the decay of this country, which the Afrikaners wrestled from the wilderness, fought wars for—against imperial powers—and, under Dr. Verwoerd, was developing into the industrial giant of Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA UNDER MANDELA AND THE SACP-ANC

Where under Verwoerd, "the nation was suffering from a surfeit of prosperity," and South Africa "was a shining example of peace on a troubled continent," under Mandela the nation is suffering from a surfeit of poverty and the country has become the crime capital of the world—137 reported rapes, 63 murders, 73 attempted murders, 176 robberies, 670 housebreakings and 35 hijackings on an average every day of the year. It is common cause that a government that cannot secure the lives and properties of its civilians is unfit to rule.

"South Africa," read a newspaper report on November 29, 1998, "occupies the first or second spot in all forms of crime on the world list for crime, and it is the young people and the homeless who pay the price." Of the thousands who passed the matriculation examinations in 1998 less than one in 10 will get a job in the formal sector. In the four years of ANC government the national debt more than doubled—from R194 billion ($34 billion) in 1994 to over R400 billion ($70 billion) presently, the interest on which accounts for 21 percent of the budget.

In the same period the South African rand lost 80 percent of its value. And in the first ten months of 1998 more than 2.8 million man-days were lost to a wave of industrial strikes.

This is a picture of the country which under Verwoerd had the second highest economic growth rate in the world (7.9% per year), an average inflation rate of 2 percent, was accommodating new labor in the formal sector at 73.6 percent per year, and enabled the living standards of Blacks in the industrial sector to rise at 5.3 percent per year as against those of Whites at 3.9 percent per year. *The Financial Mail* published a special survey entitled "The fabulous years: 1961-66." And as the previously mentioned Jan Botha wrote, Verwoerd "had launched the greatest program of socio-economic upliftment for the non-Whites that South Africa had ever seen."

This, Verwoerd achieved in the face of fierce diplomatic and economic opposition from the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and others. Mandela, on the other hand, has the blessing and support of these powers, yet under his hand the country is disintegrating and has sunk to a state of lawlessness, joblessness and futurelessness unprecedented in South African history. Yet, Mandela is not struggling to emulate Verwoerd, but to denigrate him and his people.

Perhaps you will reconsider your emotional identification with Mandela in the light of historical truth. ❖

Yours sincerely

J. A. MARAIS
LEADER OF THE HNP
(Reconstituted National Party)

Jaap Marais was the leader of the Reconstituted National Party in South Africa. He was the most significant writer and theoretician of South African history and the apartheid system of rule. After the National Party of F.W. DeKlerk gave the country over to the communists in the early 1990s, Marais became a leading polemicist against the new system. Marais died in 2000.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor *was devastating—but could have been much worse. U.S. carriers were out at sea at the time of the assault and many ships that were struck by Japanese bombers and fighters were able to be repaired and reclaimed. Above, the U.S. battleships* West Virginia *and* Tennessee *are shown ablaze, December 7, 1941. Right, the Japanese attack also crippled many of Hawaii's airfields and U.S. aircraft. Here an American bomber is show after the attack—still on the ground—at Hickham Field, Pearl Harbor. Without proper warning, the U.S. military was unable to mount much of an air defense against the waves of Japanese planes that hit Pearl.*

MORE INJUSTICE

In the Admiral Kimmel Case

It took six years to correct an official error by the director of naval history concerning his allegation that Adm. Husband E. Kimmel knew of and ignored advice regarding the direction and extent to which he should have ordered long-range air reconnaissance prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Now, Kimmel defenders are being denied access to documents—still classified for no good reasons more than 60 years after the attack—upon which decisions have been made to deny Kimmel the justice he deserves. Here, an ex-Navy man weighs in for Kimmel.

By Capt. Vincent J. Colan, USNR (Retired)

On January 5, 1988, the director of naval history, relying on his own flawed research, wrote to Secretary of the Navy James H. Webb Jr. via CNO Trost recommending that Rear Admiral Kimmel not be promoted to full admiral posthumously on the retired list, as Kimmel's two surviving sons were petitioning. Relying on his director of naval history, Adm. Trost concurred with his recommendation.

Six years later, when the true facts were finally accurately revealed to CNO Trost, he honorably reversed himself. He wrote to Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton withdrawing his memorandum to Secretary Webb and asking that the case of Adm. Kimmel be reopened. "I believe such action is owed to the admiral," he wrote, "to his sons, and to the Navy. No mistake should be allowed to stand in this sensitive matter, and I personally disavow my unwitting support of one."

The flawed research was not uncovered and corrected until interested persons were afforded the opportunity to examine in depth, and comment upon the official recommendation of the director of naval history.

That was then.

Today there is a danger that a new similar injustice will be perpetrated on Adm. Kimmel. In response to letters I wrote to the White House and the secretary of defense I was informed in a letter dated May 24, 2001, from Col. Sheila Earle, USAF, director of military personnel policy, that DoD was reviewing the congressional request that the president posthumously advance both Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short to their highest held grades while on active service. In a letter dated December 19, 2001, Col. Michael Fuller, USAF, who succeeded Col. Earle, advised me that his office was preparing a recommendation on the promotion.

On March 12, 2002, in the absence of Col. Fuller, I had a meeting with Lt. Col. Sally Jo Hall, U.S.A., at the Pentagon to discuss the status of the promotion recommendation. Lt. Col. Hall advised me that Col. Fuller had submitted his review and recommendation to Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness David Chu on or about February 28, and he in turn had forwarded it to Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz several days later. When I asked her what the recommendations were, she replied it was a "do-don't" type recommendation. If the secretary decides to recommend the promotions, here are the reasons. If he decides not to recommend the promotions, these are the reasons. She could not elaborate on the specific recommendations.

In response to letters I had written to the Department of Defense regarding the status of the recommendations, I received a letter dated July 16, 2002, from Under Secretary David Chu stating that, ". . . after again reviewing this entire matter, the Department of Defense must reaffirm its prior conclusion: we cannot support the advancement of Rear Admiral Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Short on the retired list to their highest grades held on active duty. We remain confident in the previous findings that Rear Admiral Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Short are still accountable in their positions as leaders. Overturning decisions made more than 50 years after the events should only be done in light of extraordinary evidence, which, unfortunately, the present case does not provide." A similar response was received from the office of the White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card dated September 20, 2002, stating that ". . . since there has been no new evidence to consider overturning decisions made more than 50 years ago, the findings of the Department of Defense have continued to be supported in this administration."

For the administration and Department of Defense (DoD) to claim that no new evidence has surfaced to overturn decisions made more than 50 years ago is an egregious statement to say the least. Dozens of articles and books have been published and even Congress had, in the Defense Appropriation Act of

2001, completely exonerated Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short of responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Today I, Capt. Vincent J. Colan, USNR (retired), am attempting to ensure that another official misrepresentation of facts does not again prejudice the Adm. Kimmel case. I am seeking the factual basis of the "Do," and the "Don't" recommendations regarding posthumous promotion of Admiral Kimmel.

My Freedom of Information Act appeal letter speaks for itself and is provided herewith:

Captain Vincent J. Colan, USNR (Ret.)
1341 Chanteloupe Drive
Hendersonville, NC 28739-6103

February 26, 2003

(By Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested)
H. J. McIntyre, Director
Department of Defense
Directorate for Freedom of
Information and Security Review
1155 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1155

Dear Director McIntyre:
Re: Reference 02-F-2110

This letter constitutes my response to your office's denial of my request for information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for certain documents outlined in my letter dated September 5, 2002, and received by your office September 11, 2002.

First and foremost, none of the information requested involves national defense or national security. The requested information deals solely with the Defense Department's treatment of the Pearl Harbor commanders for more than 60 years following the surprise attack on December 7, 1941, and several decades after the respective deaths of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major General Walter C. Short.

For the past 61 years, the Department of Defense (DoD) has repeatedly frustrated all efforts to remove the horrendous stigma that has attached to the legacy of these two officers by hiding behind a cloud of secrecy and bureaucratic inertia.

The report your office produced in response to my request is the *Dorn Report* of December 1, 1995, transmitted by him December 15, 1995, to Deputy Secretary of Defense John P. White and in turn transmitted by Secretary White to the Honorable Strom Thurmond, Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, December 27, 1995.

The *Dorn Report* was created by the DoD following an inquiry convened by Senator Strom Thurmond, then chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, because of DoD's "stonewalling" and refusal to meet with representatives of the Kimmel family to discuss the situation.

The *Dorn Report* contains a myriad of misstatements and factual inaccuracies, which have been documented in submissions to the DoD by the Kimmel family and its supporters, and notably by Vice Admiral David C. Richardson USN (Ret.) who prepared and submitted to DoD a critical analysis of the report. However, from your letter, it is quite clear that DoD continues to place great weight on the findings in the report despite the factual inaccuracies, and it presumably is the principal basis for denial of the relief requested by the representatives of the Pearl Harbor commanders. At least Kimmel supporters, including members of the Kimmel family, have had the opportunity to correct the factual errors in the *Dorn Report* even though their suggested corrections have been ignored.

However, I have great concern that there may be other reports that assert incorrect facts and are being used by the DoD in its decisionmaking process which facts, correct or incorrect, are unknown to me and other Kimmel supporters, including members of the Kimmel family, but with respect to which there has been no opportunity afforded for comment by Kimmel and Short supporters because these facts are unknown to them. Such incorrect facts need to be addressed and corrected, so that the deliberative process may take corrected, accurate, factual information into account in reviewing the request to restore Rear Admiral Kimmel and Major General Short to their highest World War II ranks.

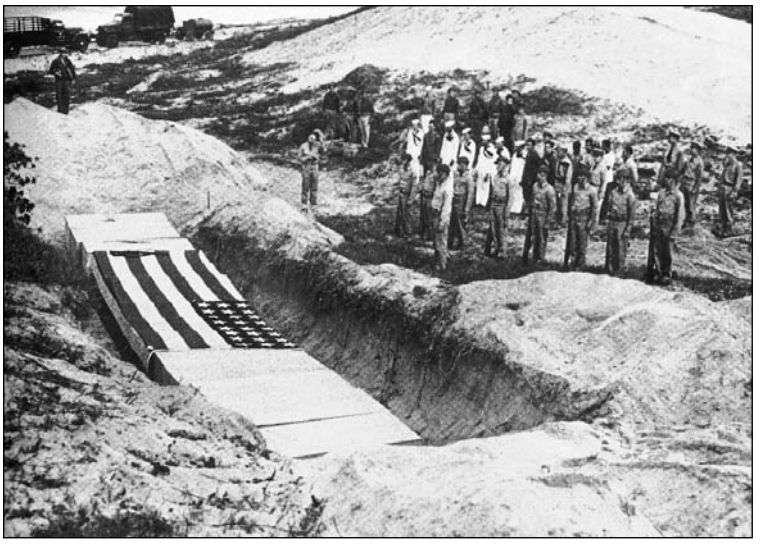
For the past 61 years, the DoD has repeatedly frustrated all efforts to remove the stigma that has attached to the legacy of these two officers by hiding behind a cloud of secrecy and bureaucratic inertia.

Your denial response cites 5 USC 552(b)(5) as authority for withholding other responsive documents (a total of 66 pages) stating that the information requested is ". . . deliberative in nature and part of the decisionmaking process. The release of the documents, which contain subjective evaluations, opinions and recommendations, would have a harmful effect on the deliberative process. . . . "

The exception that you cite speaks only to that portion of the information that is "predecisional and deliberative in their reflection of give and take of consultation. . . ." *Exxon Corp. v. Department of Energy* (1983, DC Dist. Col.) 585 F. Supp. 696.

However, the 552(b)(5) exception does not ". . . apply to purely factual or investigative matters contained in agency memoranda." (*Powell v. United States, Dept. of Justice*) 1984 ND Cal. 584 F. Supp. 1508. Further, the courts have held that a ". . . document which contains only portions of material to which exemptions provided in 5 USC section 552(b)(5) applies cannot be withheld in its entirety solely on that basis. . . ." Marathon Oil Co. (DoE, November 22, 1978) Case No. DFA-0254.

In my conversations with Lieutenant Colonel Sally Jo Hall, U.S.A., she advised me of internal memoranda that had been prepared by the director, Officer and Enlisted Personnel Management (Military Personnel Policy) or by a member of his staff regarding both a "Do" and "Don't" recommendation with respect to posthumously advancing these two officers to their highest held World War II ranks. I hereby request the factual basis for both recommendations. This can be accomplished by redacting the forbidden parts of the document in question. I am entitled to the non-deliberative factual parts of the withheld documents under the cases cited.



Above left, many of those killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor *were buried quickly. Shown is a burial ceremony at one of the numerous mass graves. At right, a memorial stone to one of those killed—too badly mutilated to be identified.*

Based upon the above precedent, I hereby renew my request for the documents set forth in my September 5, 2002, letter to the Department of Defense. I believe that many documents between those in the chain of command may contain asserted factual statements upon which Kimmel and Short supporters have had no opportunity to comment that were relied on in error by DoD in making its determination not to posthumously advance Rear Admiral Kimmel and Major General Short to their highest held World War II ranks.

In order to address and correct these factual errors, I hereby reaffirm my previous document request.

The above asserts what legal research indicates I am entitled to under the law. However, I cannot leave this subject without commenting that it seems preposterous to me that in a democracy, information of the kind I have requested dealing with a subject over 61 years old cannot be made freely available for examination by those principally affected. One can only surmise that there is some information contained in these 66 pages that would be embarrassing to the author or the DoD and not supportive of the DoD's position on this subject.

It simply flies in the face of our democratic institutions to retain this information in secret.

Very truly yours,

/S/Captain Vincent J. Colan, USNR (Ret.)
828-697-2748
vjcusnr@bellsouth.net

That report found that blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster should not rest on the shoulders of Admiral Kimmel and Maj. General Short alone. Others were also to blame.

Vice Admiral David C. Richardson, USN (Ret.), former COMSIXTHFLT, and Deputy CINCPAC, also wrote to Mr. McIntyre as follows:

David C. Richardson
Vice Admiral U.S. Navy (Ret.)
28 February 2003

Mr. H. J. McIntyre, Director
Freedom of Information Act Office
1155 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C., 20301-1155

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

Please consider this letter for information in connection with that of February 26th addressed to you by Captain Vincent J. Colan, USNR (Ret.).

Whatever domestic political considerations, including implied criticisms of former President Roosevelt, that may once have hampered resolution of opposing views regarding restoration of reputations of the commanders in Hawaii when the Pearl Harbor disaster occurred, the recent congressional vote in which more Democratic senators than Republicans voted for restoration eliminated that factor. The vote, as I recall was 53 [actually 52, with one absent vote] favorable to 47. The vote in the House was strongly favorable.

Do we not agree that information accuracy is bedrock to considerations regarding the differences in opinion of the Congress and the administration regarding posthumous promotion of Admiral Husband Kimmel and General Walter Short?

At issue, basically, is the latest inquiry by the Department of Defense into circumstances surrounding the Pearl Harbor disaster known as the *Dorn Report* of December 1995. That report found that blame for Pearl Harbor should not rest on the shoulders of Admiral Kimmel and General Short alone. Others were also to blame. Who those others were, what errors they committed or how those errors may have contributed to those allegedly committed by the Hawaiian commanders were not indicated. It is not my purpose to burden you with detailed argument

When FDR declared *a national emergency on September 8, 1939, the top priority was the Purple code, used by the Japanese to encrypt diplomatic messages. Leo Rosen, an electrical engineer, found a device that fit the task perfectly because it was the same hardware the Japanese used. In 18 months, the team broke the Purple encryption. Decrypted messages were codenamed Magic. Messages were decrypted by having a clerk strike keys on a typewriter keyboard, copying the message verbatim. The decoded message was produced by the Magic machine (shown here). Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Magic decrypts warned FDR war was about to break out. This vital military information was denied Kimmel by accident—or design.*

regarding that report's findings. I want only to make the case that fairness requires the Defense Department consider views that take issue with *Dorn Report*'s identification of operational initiatives believed available to Admiral Kimmel that would have made a difference had he used them. I must point out that the *Dorn Report* was prepared by Navy lawyers who were without experience relating to naval forces operational activity and their constraints. In letter exchanges with a Commander Scott, Navy JAG Corp., one of the preparers of the *Dorn Report*, he stated that in retrospect he regretted they had not sought professional opinion.

My one example: *Dorn Report* preparers, presumably accepting the persuasive case made by Professor Gannon that Kimmel's assigned patrol planes were woefully inadequate in numbers to mount even a 10-day semicircle protective coverage of Pearl Harbor, suggested that he should have used his cruisers and destroyers in augmentation, commencing November 27. To be useful, the cruisers and destroyers would have to be positioned not less than 600 nautical miles from Pearl since they were capable of daylight search only. Cruisers were refueled every five days, destroyers every three. They required 40 hours steaming each way to their search positions. There were only two heavy cruisers in Pearl plus four light cruisers. They would have required refueling on station.

Kimmel had a total of 11 oilers. Only four were capable of underway replenishment. The other seven were engaged in bringing fuel from the mainland to Pearl. There were NO [author's emphasis] oilers in Pearl Harbor from November 27 until arrival of the RAMAPO on December 5. Kimmel was incapable of refueling cruisers and destroyers in their postulated remote stations. Had *Dorn Report* preparers sought professional opinion, their unawareness of logistical support factors in operational applications would have eliminated several of their criticisms of Admiral Kimmel.

Should it not be a factor in this debate that on one hand we have Admirals Halsey, Spruance, Nimitz and Burke of those times, and today two former chairmen, Joint Chiefs of Staff, three former chiefs of Naval Operations, a former SACEUR, a former chairman, National Security Council and numerous others who have served in high command? On the other we have lawyers who failed to seek professional advice regarding operational realities. ❖

/S/ David Richardson

CAPT. VINCE COLAN resides in North Carolina. As a signalman third class in the late 1930s he served with Adm. Kimmel aboard the cruiser *USS San Francisco* (CA-38), flagship of Cruiser Division SIX. Rising through the ranks, Colan commanded a destroyer in World War II and later served in government in Washington, D.C.

BOOK DISCUSSES SCAPEGOATING

Pearl Harbor Betrayed

TAKING UP THE PEN TO DESCRIBE the scapegoating of Admiral Husband Kimmel by FDR as well as U.S. Army General Walter Short's betrayal, author Michael Gannon writes a devastating account of treachery and deceit and presents a Revisionist view of the events surrounding the Pearl Harbor attack. A must read for any history buff interested in discovering the shameful treatment of a distinguished U.S. Navy admiral and the betrayal of the men and women of Pearl Harbor. *Pearl Harbor Betrayed*, #344, softcover, 339 pages, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add shipping & handling: $3 per book inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. See the ordering form page 80. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Revolutionary Nationalism:

The Vanguard of Ecological Sanity

"One day, the sewage of the cities will cease to be poured into the rivers, and will be returned to the land, to grow fine food for the people. One day, salmon will leap again in the clear waters of a London river; and human work will be creative, and joyful. One day, the soul of man, shut in upon itself during the long centuries of economic struggle, will arise in the light of the sun of truth." —Henry Williamson.

Image above from William Kermodes *lino-cuts for Henry Williamson's* The Patriot's Progress, *Geoffrey Bles, London, 1930.* Williamson is quoted above in our introduction.

By Troy Southgate

While the modern world appears to be in a state of great disarray, the perpetual relevance of nature both as a guide and a source of inspiration continues to invite our utmost respect and admiration. Sadly, however, the vast majority of people have become alienated from their origins, detached from their racial and cultural heritage, and cut off from their roots.

Even as far back as 1833, William Cobbett had rightly announced to the world that English folk had become "deserters from the plow."[1] As if by magic, the smoking chimneys and windowless factories of the Industrial Revolution had arrived to force people away from the fields and into the expanding towns. Meanwhile, however, as Howard Newby suggests, even today the countryside offers its stubborn resistance to "reassure us that everything these days is superficial and transitory; that some things remain stable, permanent and enduring."[2] Indeed, the glory of rural life sanctions the *status quo.* Not the *status quo* of the establishment or the bland sterility of modernism, on the contrary, the great tenacity of our forests, cliff tops and dales are a lasting reminder that man can return to his ancestral sanctuary whenever the futile quest for scientific infallibility has run its inevitable course and he has finally begun to withdraw from the hedonistic negativity of the burgeoning metropolis. So what is meant by blood and soil, and why is it so vital in the shift toward a decentralized proliferation of small village communities?

The term originated in Germany during the early 1920s and was first coined by August Winnig, an ex-Social Democrat who

had resigned from the center-left SPD due to its obsession with internationalism. In 1927, the Transylvanian exile, Georg Kenstler, launched his *Blood and Soil* magazine as a means of safeguarding the "integral link between the tribe and the land, to be defended by blood, if necessary."[3]

For rural Germans, therefore, "blood and soil" became "a code word implying the protection of a real personality. It stressed the kinship element, and the peasant's demographic role. City dwellers did not breed; peasants did. They were the lifeblood of the nation in a literal sense as well as its spiritual and cultural basis."[4] But the very notion that a race is somehow rooted to a territory that has been drenched in the pioneering blood of its ancestors is something that goes far beyond the terminological inventiveness of Weimar Germany. In a similar vein, it would be extremely unwise to dismiss blood and soil as a phenomenon that simply accompanied the emergence of National Socialism, or even to suggest that 20th century romantic ideas like those in the German youth movement and various nudist colonies had merely revived the medieval spirit of Aryan yeomanry for their own amusement. In fact the image of the heroic farmer and his devoted spouse extends far beyond Teutonic legend. Blood and soil each represent inextricable components of the natural order and should not be estimated in historical terms alone. To those who aspired to such an ideal, it became a living testimony to the Nordic soul, an "unwritten history of Europe, a history unconnected with trade, the banditry of the aristocracy, and the infinite duplicity of church and monarchy."[5] Indeed, throughout the centuries, the growth of materialism has become enshrined within a capitalist-Marxian axis, leading to an inexhaustible plethora of ideological variants which come and go like sandcastles. Meanwhile, of course, the self-appointed lords of the manor have forcibly extracted their financial dues from the sweating brow of many a broken and bitter serf.

Revolutionary Nationalism recognizes and understands that the relationship between a community and the land is something both immeasurable and spiritual.

Revolutionary Nationalism, on the other hand, or what in some circles is described as National-Anarchism, is more than a political ideology. It recognizes and understands that the relationship between a community and the land is something both immeasurable and spiritual. But, as Dr. Anna Bramwell has explained, blood and soil "is implicit rather than explicit"[6] and, in practical terms, can often be seen today in "European nations such as Greece and France, and several states in the United States of America, [where] farm purchase by non-nationals is either forbidden or tangled up with so many boobytraps as to be made extremely difficult. The position in the Third World is much more exclusivist and racialist."[7] In short, to fully appreciate the meaning of "blood and soil" one must come to terms with the fact that it is far more than just a political concept. As long as future attempts to initiate a blood and soil renaissance take this fact into account, however, the process will remain as natural and organic as possible.

Few people would doubt that Hitler's *Reichsbauernfuhrer* (national farmers' leader), R. Walther Darre, was primarily a political animal; but he was also intelligent enough to realize that if Germany were to retain her fine rural tradition, the incoming National Socialist government had to ensure that the existence of the peasantry was not in any way undermined. Indeed, Darre did not wish to see the vocational heritage of the country's agricultural backbone reduced to a fleeting plaything of the urban escapist or become the profitable sideline of exploitative fat cats. But Darre was an idealist, and never likely to be taken seriously by an opportunist and politician like Hitler.

On March 6, 1930, the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) published its "Official Party Manifesto on the Position of the NSDAP with Regard to the Farming Population and Agriculture." This document claimed that the "maintenance of an efficient agricultural class, increasing in numbers as the general population increases is a central plank in the National Socialist platform."[8]

Furthermore, the party rightly acknowledged that the German peasantry was under attack from several quarters, namely "the Jewish world money market—which really controls parliamentary democracy in Germany . . . the competition of foreign agriculturalists, who work under more favorable conditions . . . the extravagant profits made by the large wholesale middlemen, who thrust themselves in between producer and consumer . . . [and] . . . the oppressive rates the farmer has to pay for electric power and artificial manures to concerns mainly run by Jews."[9]

In place of this exploitation the NSDAP proposed that, among other things, land ownership be exclusively available to German citizens, that such land be made inheritable property (enabling peasants to become rooted to the soil), and that large areas be set aside for colonization by an expanding German population. But while such policies were understandably attractive to ordinary peasants and back-to-the-land enthusiasts alike, when the Hitler government finally came to power in 1933, they were never put into practice. In 1940, Otto Strasser attacked the regime's Patrimonial Farm Law for the simple reason that it extended only to a portion of the peasantry and "created three kinds of agricultural entrepreneur: peasants whose holdings were so small as to be unviable; middle and great peasants who are tenant-farmers; and great landowners who run their estates on purely capitalist lines."[10]

Meanwhile, Walther Darre (who did not actually join the Party until 1930) had acquired a reputation as a man of great principle after resigning from his post in the East Prussian *Trakhener Stud* (Warm Blood Society), an animal breeding center where he had come into direct conflict with his superiors. In 1926, Darre had written an article condemning those who were seeking to revive plans for a colonial German empire, regarding the idea as "inimical and destructive to the concept of a German homeland."[11]

Darre, therefore, seemed an unlikely figure for a party that

unashamedly advocated the forcible colonization of occupied land for German settlement. Several years later, when Hitler ordered the seizure of Moravia and Bohemia from the Czechs, Darre recorded an entry in his diary claiming that, by creating an empire at the expense of her own national interests, Germany was repeating the errors made by England. Nevertheless, when Hitler had realized that Darre's immense popularity could provide him with the rural vote the NSDAP needed in order to obtain power, the latter rose to the challenge and vowed to use his new position in the government to defend the interests of his beloved peasants.

Modern ecologists would do well to emulate the honesty and integrity of men like Walther Darre. Sadly, however, unlike their National Socialist predecessor most of them are too frightened to accept that race has a great part to play in the restoration of the natural order. As far as Darre was concerned, the peasantry constituted "a homogenous racial group with Nordic antecedents, who formed the racial and cultural core of the German nation."[12]

In 1929 Darre published *The Peasantry as the Key to Understanding the Nordic Race*, in which he concluded that "kind providence laid a gift in the cradle of the Nordic race out of which grew perhaps its most significant characteristic. It is to the innermost need of the Nordic to place his life at the service of a cause and to develop inner moral principles for himself out of the necessities which determine this work."[13]

Initially, Darre did little more than reduce peasant interest rates to a maximum of 2 percent on farm loans and ensure that rural families retained their ancient right of hereditary ownership. However, once Hitler had made it perfectly clear that he had no real intention of honoring the original agricultural principles outlined in the *Twenty-Five Points of the NSDAP*, Darre realized that he had to use his time as constructively as possible in order to stave off the rising challenge of his closest rival, arch-technocrat and Hitlerian sycophant Herbert Backe. At Goslar, an ancient medieval town in the Harz Mountains, Darre established a "peasants capital" and launched a series of measures designed to regenerate German agriculture by encouraging organic farming and replanting techniques. His "dream was to make Goslar the center of a new peasants international; a green union of the northern European peoples. Here he made speeches condemning the *fuehrer-princip* and attacking imperial expansion. Visitors flocked to him. Organic farming enthusiasts from England welcomed Darre's plans and admired the hereditary tenure legislation. Representatives from Norwegian and Danish peasant movements joined the conferences on blood and soil."[14]

But Darre's overall strategy was even more radical, and he intended to abolish industrial society altogether and replace it with a series of purely peasant-based communities. In his view, "[c]apitalism and industry would soon wither away (a view held by many people in the Depression era) and with it the age of mass urbanization and mechanization. An urbanized society was incapable of survival. As it collapsed—helped by farmers blockading the cities—it would be replaced by a new society formed from a core of healthy, sound peasants."[15] Darre realized, therefore, the extent to which cities have to rely upon extracting their sustenance from the rural periphery. He knew, in other words, that by encouraging German peasants to deprive the country's blood-sucking industrial regions of their agrarian life source, it was possible to hasten the self-destructive process of capitalism itself.

Needless to say, the leaders of the NSDAP were eager to claim these magnificent achievements for themselves and, by August 1937, Darre became disgusted with a statement made by Hermann Goering at the International Dairy Conference, during which Goering had declared that "[N]o country can withdraw today from the world economic system. No country can ever say again, we decline the world economy and are going to live and produce for ourselves alone."[16] By April 1939, Goering's Four-Year Plan for the industrialization of Germany in accordance with a total war economy had taken young people away from the land and into cramped munitions factories in the cities. This led to Darre attacking the Nazi regime for its "economic imperialism, which makes one anxious for blood and soil ideals."[17]

Hitler found Darre a useful theorist and organizer for a period of crisis, but when he kept faith with his vision, he was, like many other revolutionary ideologues, discarded.

In 1942, Darre was demoted from his ministerial position and inevitably replaced by the odious and far less dangerous Herbert Backe. From that moment on he had no doubt whatsoever that Hitler had cruelly betrayed the German peasantry. In the words of the aforementioned Dr. Bramwell: "Hitler found Darre a useful theorist and organizer for a period of crisis, but when he kept faith with his vision, he was, like many other revolutionary ideologues, discarded."[18] More importantly, however, while Darre was far too modest to concede the fact, the Fuehrer had deprived Germany of her finest ecological pioneer; a man who is truly the patriarch of the modern Green movement.

But Darre was not the only radical in the NSDAP. On the contrary, he was just one of many disaffected anti-capitalists who attempted to make the party more radical by working from within. In this sense, at least, Darre surpassed most of them because the likes of "Feder and Strasser did not see their ideas carried into effect."[19]

But, despite his agrarian radicalism, Darre never fully realized the futility of his association with the NSDAP until it was too late. On the other hand, if Darre had not been appointed agricultural minister in the first place he would not have been able to implement his blood and soil policies at all. This does not validate the gradualist strategy of those who continue to put their trust in the system, however, it merely demonstrates that—despite the legacy passed down to us by Darre and his closest followers—it is only possible to achieve a certain amount within the context of the existing governmental framework. Indeed, by 1942, Darre would have said the same thing himself, believing,

as he did, that only a green revolution can sweep away the old establishment and pave the way for a new agrarian order.

Darre's concern for the environment was also shared by Corneliu Codreanu and the Romanian Legionary Movement (Iron Guard), mainly due to the fact that prior to World War II the Romanian peasantry made up some 90 percent of the total population. The defiant streak of anti-urbanism that characterized the green-shirted fighters of Europe's most spiritual bastion of national revolutionary struggle to date, is was epitomized by the slogan "Up above, we will defend the life of the trees and the mountains from further devastation. Down below [in the towns], we will spread death and mercy."[20]

This view obviously concords with those in contemporary national-anarchist circles and their commitment to destroy capitalism from within while creating a brand new order from without. Codreanu was a man who often sought release from the tortures of self-doubt by wandering into the wilderness, eagerly savoring the comfort and solace offered by the beautiful Romanian mountains. In his moving and emotional autobiography, *For My Legionaries*, Codreanu describes his self-imposed experience of solitude thus: "It was getting dark. Not one living soul around. Only trees with vultures shrieking around the barren cliffs. I only had with me my heavy coat and a loaf of bread. I ate some bread and drank some water springing from among the rocks."[21]

Codreanu undoubtedly appreciated the spiritual realities of his ancestral homeland. Another example of the vast importance the Iron Guard attributed to the notion of blood and soil can be found in the Legion's symbolic commitment to Romania in terms of the country's physical and spiritual immortality. In 1927, 27 legionaries made a solemn vow to defend their fatherland by distributing between themselves small leather sacks containing Romanian earth. But while some may view this ceremony as a purely theatrical affair, as Codreanu himself rightly notes, such earth was representative of the very soul of the nation, which, in turn, means "not only all Romanians living in the same territory, sharing the same past and the same future, the same dress, but all Romanians, alive and dead who have lived on this land from the beginning of history and will live here in the future."[22]

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In Spain, however, the concept of blood and soil was not at all shared by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera's Falange. In fact the nationalist leader "stringently attacked the blood and soil gut patriotism typical of Romanian and German National Socialism, together with romantic nationalism and its emphasis on the pull of the land."[23]

According to Hugh Thomas, "[P]atriotism had to be anchored, not in the heart, but in the mind."[24] But despite the worthy idealism of the Falange prior to its involvement with self-important reactionaries like Gen. Francisco Franco in the 1936 civil war, the movement's attitude toward agrarian issues was woefully inadequate. Jose Antonio wanted his country to dominate the world stage and, therefore, failed to appreciate the fact that a naturally rooted peasantry is far from "backward" or "anachronistic." Unfortunately, many of his "economic and social policies followed the modernizing path of Mussolini and the aims of Mosley."[25] On the other hand, the Spanish leader was extremely critical of those who wallowed in the contaminating decadence of city life: "Our place is in the fresh air, under the cloudless heavens, weapons in our hands, with the stars above us. Let the others go on with their merrymaking. We outside, in tense, fervent, and certain vigilance, already feel the dawn breaking in the joy of our hearts."[26]

On March 14,1934, *three days before the opening of a trial for the dissolution of the Legionary Movement, Corneliu Codreanu presented himself, of his own free will, before the Council of War, which was to judge him. On April 5, the Council of War declared the Legionary Movement not guilty and acquitted the 52 indicted Legionnaires. From this time on, the headquarters of the Legionary Movement was established at 3 Gutenberg Street, Bucharest. Corneliu Codreanu (above at right in a traditional Romanian garment) gives a salute at Legionary Headquarters.*

But while capitalism is chiefly responsible for the destruction of the natural world, Marxism does not even take it into consideration. As one of the great modern pioneers of organic farming and self-sufficiency, John Seymour, has explained: "Karl Marx, who spent most of his life in the reading room of the British Museum Library, probably came as little into contact with nature as it was possible to do and still stay alive. The result was that his philosophy ignored everything not human absolutely and completely. He was aware (just barely) that food came from the country. He was aware that there must be some people out there somewhere who grew it. It was his object to rescue these imaginary people from what he called 'the idiocy of rural life.' What is that to the idiocy of spending all your life in the British Museum Library?"[27]

Since then, of course, the practical implementation of this individual's philosophy in eastern Europe has proved beyond any doubt that Marxism is opposed to ecological order. One ridiculous consequence of Soviet agrarianism led to Russia—the greatest continuous wheat-growing area in the world—being forced to import its grain from abroad. If this is an example of Marxist state planning in action, it is hardly surprising, therefore, to learn that Stalin eventually condemned millions of peasants to misery, squalor and mass starvation. The Red dictator's agricultural incompetence was soon hurriedly obscured by diverting the world's attention toward the steady industrialization of Russia. Marxism, it seems, relies far more upon blood than soil.

Returning to the present, until those involved in ecological struggle can learn to appreciate the spiritual reality that binds man to his environment; reactionaries, liberals and leftists alike will continue to delay the replenishment of the natural order. We revolutionaries can only revitalize and reclaim the natural world from the clutches of capitalism once we have discovered that which lies within ourselves. It is vital for us to come to terms with the fact that, by springing from the very soil of which we have always been a part, we are inevitably destined to return to it at the end of our brief sojourn upon this earth. This is summed up very beautifully by Knut Hamsun, the great Norwegian storyteller who, in a poem entitled *My Grave*, wrote the following emotive words:

> Oh Lord, I pray thee do not let me die
> In a bed with sheets and blankets piled upon
> And with dripping noses about me.
> Nay, smite me someday without warning,
> That headlong I fall into the forest some place
> Where no one will come around nosing.
> I well know the forest; I am its son,
> It will not deny my humble request
> To die on its cranberry bog.
> Thus will I give back without word of complaint
> My mighty cadaver to its creatures all,
> To the crows, the rats and the flies.[28]

Until we all can learn to appreciate the spiritual reality that binds man to his environment, reactionaries, liberals and leftists alike will continue to delay the replenishment of the natural order.

So without a recognition of our inherent racial qualities and the ancestral territory that determines our nationhood, we will remain as much a threatened species as the white rhino, the giant panda and the giant blue butterfly. As Europe and North America struggle to cope with the catastrophic results of inner-city habitation and suicidal race mixing, national revolutionaries must never forget that we humans are the natural guardians of the soil and our extinction would be possibly the greatest ecological disaster of all. This is why we must seek to re-establish ourselves in the heart of the rural countryside, so that one day we can proudly declare that, in the words of Walther Darre: "Here is anchored the eternalness of a racial stock of unique character."[29] ❖

TROY SOUTHGATE currently lives in Great Britain and is an up-and-coming writer within the national-anarchist movement. Southgate's website contains much of the recent theory of this new movement. Visit the site at www.national-anarchism.org

ENDNOTES:

[1]William Cobbett, quoted in Alun Hawkins's "Deserters From the Plough" in *History Today*, February, 1993, Vol. 43, 32.
[2]Howard Newby, quoted in David Lowenthal's "Heritage and the English Landscape" in *History Today*, September, 1991, Vol. 41, 10.
[3]Anna Bramwell, *Blood and Soil: Walther Darre and Hitler's Green Party* (Kensal Press, 1985), 55.
[4]Anna Bramwell, *Ecology in the 20th Century: A History* (Yale University Press, 1989), 191.
[5]*Blood and Soil, op. cit.,* 54.
[6]*Ibid.,* 6.
[7]*Ibid.,* [back].
[8]Gottfried Feder, *The Programme of the NSDAP and its General Conceptions*, BP Publications, 1980, 10.
[9]*Ibid.,* 11.
[10]Otto Strasser, *Germany Tomorrow* (Jonathan Cape, 1940), 156.
[11]*Blood and Soil, op. cit.,* 24.
[12]*Ibid.,* 55.
[13]R.W. Darre, "The Peasantry as the Key to Understanding the Nordic Race" in Barbara Miller Lane & Leila J. Rupp (Ed.), *Nazi Ideology Before 1933: A Documentation*, Manchester University Press, 1978, 105.
[14]*Blood and Soil, op. cit.,* 105.
[15]Anna Bramwell, "Was This Man Father of the Greens?" in *History Today*, 1984, September, Vol. 34, 8.
[16]*Blood and Soil, op. cit.,* 115
[17]*Ibid.,* 119
[18]*Ibid.*
[19]*Ibid.,* 5.
[20]Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, "For My Legionaries" (*Liberty Bell*, 1990), 225.
[21]*Ibid.,* 146.
[22]*Ibid.,* 313.
[23]*Ecology in the 20th Century: A History, op. cit.,* 163-4.
[24]Hugh Thomas (Ed.), *Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera: Selected Writings*, London, 1972, 30.
[25]*Ecology in the 20th Century: A History, op. cit.,* 164.
[26]Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, in a speech to mark the foundation of his movement on October 29, 1933, quoted in *Falange* by Stanley Payne, Stanford, 1961, 41.
[27]John Seymour, *The Ultimate Heresy*, Green Books, 1989, 87-8.
[28]Knut Hamsun, quoted in "Voice From the Forests" by Padraig Cullen in *The Scorpion*, Issue #11, 25.
[29]R.W. Darre, "The German Peasant Formed German History," in George L. Mosse (ed.), *Nazi Culture*, Grosset & Dunlap, 1966, 150.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kangaroo Trials

Neither Slobodan Milosevic nor Saddam Hussein can in any way be described as choirboys. Both were effectively dictators of their respective countries and ruled with an iron fist. Both men, however, showed pluck and courage in recent days during their phony kangaroo trials.

Saddam showed great dignity in insisting upon being addressed as the legitimate president of his country and refusing to sign a copy of the charges against him. He called the Kuwaitis "dogs" when accused of waging war against them. Slobo, who is fighting heart disease and other ailments, has been running rings around his opponents in the courtroom for well over a year now. The tribunal trying Milosevic may throw in the towel by using Slobo's health as an excuse to call off the show.

Although these men are from radically different backgrounds and cultures both are intelligent and cultured gentlemen. Milosevic has a law degree but chose to go into business. He never practiced law until the beginning of his current trial. Saddam is another non-practicing attorney, having studied law both in Cairo and Baghdad before finally graduating in 1968. I remember reading the transcript of the rather long final meeting between Saddam and the U.S. Ambassador just before the beginning of Gulf War I. Saddam appeared to me to be very well-spoken with an excellent vocabulary and a sagacious mind.

Warts and all, Saddam and Milosevic are real men. Can anyone imagine either of them reading "My Pet Goat" to a bunch of schoolchildren? Contrast these two men with the preppy ex-cheerleader occupying the White House. Bush's whole life has been one, big gift from the old man. George, like his father, never completed a sentence in his life that wasn't on a teleprompter. Bush's "deer-in-the-headlights" stare of pure idiocy is almost embarrassing. The son of a priest (Milosevic) and the son of a landless peasant (Saddam) appear to me to be better men than the son of an oil plutocrat.

JACK CAMPBELL
Miami, Florida

Phony Flag Waving

All the phony flag-waving and ballyhoo surrounding the 4th of July makes me more depressed than anything else. I have no desire to idealize the American Republic, either the republic of the Founders or the current world empire that straddles the globe on behalf of big business and international Zionism. My good Conservative friends will pardon me if I don't set off any fireworks in honor of George Washington and company. If the first G.W. was a much greater man than the subsequent buffoon, this does not excuse him for his glaring faults. The father of our country was an apron-wearing Freemason. Freemasons are the traditional enemy of both the Far-Right and Nationalists of all stripes. The Masons are the original source of the multicultural mumbo-jumbo masquerading as religion and ethics. Life, for the vast majority of white people in the United States, was from 1776 to 1950 lived in what we now call poverty.

The so-called Christian Right (which is neither very right-wing nor very Christian) will insist that the U.S.A. was founded as a Christian nation. Yeah, there were some Christians in on the founding, but most of the Founders were rich, greedy [expletive deleted] and/or Freemasons who didn't give a hoot for the welfare of white peasants, indentured servants and millworkers.

Every 4th of July seems to get more and more militarist as the years go by. There is nothing wrong with cultivating the martial virtues, but the main motive for all the flag-waving has to do with maintaining the habit of the American people to ruthlessly cheer on and "support the troops" in whatever war the WASP elite and the Zionists feel is in their own best interests.

I really can't love America for what it is, a nasty, greedy little empire filled with morally sick individuals without a shred a decency. However, I was born here and Euro-Americans are my people, even if they have descended to the level of pigs wallowing in filth. I will permit myself to speculate about what Euro-America can become. As the old 1940s song asked, "I Can Dream, Can't I?"

LINDA MARTIN
St. Louis, Missouri

(Don't you think you're going a bit too far? George Washington was a Mason, but there are all kinds of Masonic orders, and Washington's career shows that he never would have been part of something like Grand Orient, in France, or P-5, in Italy. Washington's life shows him to have been an extremely intelligent, idealistic, courageous Christian leader—in truth, the Father of our country and one of the world's great men. But we like the last two paragraphs of your letter.—WAC.)

Send your letters or other items of historical interest to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email THE BARNES REVIEW's editor at barnesreview7@aol.com.

On the Accomplishments of Black Africans

There are many black people who read and enjoy THE BARNES REVIEW. I like Mr. Bergman's (see TBR Letters section, November/December 2004, page 68) use of the word "Congoid," which Mr. Barber (see TBR Letters section, July/August 2004, page 53) evidently had not thought of using. It is a much better term than the word "Negro," which merely refers, inaccurately, to a color.

I have great admiration for the Caucasian "white" race and its remarkable accomplishments, but I am sure such a generous race will certainly want to give us inferior races our due.

I have to collegially question some of the claims of Mr. Bergman, however. There are extensive stone terraces all across southern Africa, which must have been built by Hottentots or some such people, in prehistoric times. So, while further research is needed on this topic, it would appear that at least some ancient black people did build in stone.

As to written languages, we could consider the Vai West African script, a form of syllabary, and the ideographic Nsibidi writing system of the Ejagham people of Nigeria.

Perhaps what is true of the druids was also true of some ancient Congoid nations: while they had a written language, it was seldom used, either because it was a closely held secret of the priesthood and deemed too good for the common Kelt, or because use of a written language impairs the ability to memorize oral legends. Consider the example of the Australian aborigines, admittedly not Congoids, but not Caucasians either, some of whom can recite songs that may have been first sung 40,000 years or more ago. The argument could be made that written language is not all it is cracked up to be.

MAX HILLIER
New York City

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Freemason Politely Accuses TBR, Juri Lina of Spreading Lies

Dear Editor:

I am a past master and a life member of the Blue Lodge and am an Installed sovereign master of the Allied Masonic Degrees. Further, I am a life member of all the York Rite Masonic bodies and the Installed high priest of the Royal Arch Masons. I have many other titles that show my authority on the doctrines of the Masons. Frankly, I was shocked and outraged at the lies Mr. Jüri Lina told in his "The Fight Against Usury," appearing in the September/October 2004 issue of TBR.

With all this experience behind me, I have never come across any connection between Masonic bodies and the debt money system. I have always trusted both THE BARNES REVIEW and *American Free Press* for their objective writing and scholarship, but Lina's nonsense was a bit too much for me to bear. I charge you that this is the one time you have spread lies. Where did you get your information on Masonry? I have access to records of the deeds of the Masons going as far back as Masonry itself, and there is no mention whatever of any connection to the major banking families of Europe or America.

Far from endorsing the debt money system, Masons were a major force in the American and French revolutions, fighting for freedom.

Masons are not a secret organization. Far from it, our love of liberty and the Christian religion are out in the open for all to see. The Masons, including George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, Gunning Bedford Jr., William Davie, David Brearly, Jacob Bloom, Benjamin Franklin, Rufus King, Edmund Randolph and James McHenry, and more, were the patriots, all Freemasons who fought against the First Bank of the United States. It was these Masons who debated and forged the Constitution of the United States. The Second Bank of the United States was equally opposed by the lodges, and, please do not forget, Andrew Jackson, the heroic fighter against this second bank, was also a Mason.

Even in more modern times, presidents James Garfield (Mason) fought the bankers and was killed by a lone nut. William McKinley, also a Mason, fought the bankers and was killed by a lone nut. Theodore Roosevelt, another Mason, fought the bankers, and was shot in the chest (but recovered). Later, the world's bankers established the Federal Reserve System, with none of the participants being members of any lodge.

Masons were never a part of this, but remained the bankers' worst enemies.

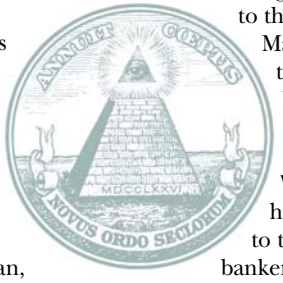
Very Sincerely,
Maurice Craghead

Lina Thoughtfully Responds to Past Master's Criticisms

Dear Mr. Craghead:

Thank you for your letter. The facts show, however, that all the major movers and shakers among the banking families through the last 200 years have been Freemasons.

The well-known Masonic bankers were: Rothschilds, Julius Wernher, Ernest Capel, Daniel Itzig (1722-1799), David Friedländer (1750-1834), Herz Cerfbeer (1730-1793), Benjamin Goldsmid (1755-1808), Abraham Goldsmid (1756-1810), Moses Mocatta, (1768-1857), J. H. Carter, McBean, Jacob Schiff, Bernard Baruch, Giuseppe Toeplitz, Otto Herman Kahan (Italy), Salomon Loeb, Montagu Norman (England), Michele Sindona (Italy), Swedish banker Gustaf Piehl (who became grand master in Stockholm (cf. "The King Rejects the Freemasons," *Swedish Daily Express*, April 21, 1997), Bo Maternsson (bank director in Trenemo, Sweden) and so on. . . .



Lord Lionel Rothschild was an all-powerful member of the Round Table, who financed both Cecil Rhodes and the leader of British Freemasonry, Alfred Milner.

Louis Rothschild was a prominent man in Chicago in the 1890s. He belonged to the Grand Lodge of the Scottish Masonic Rite, and had reached the 32nd degree. Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild became a freemason while studying at Oxford. The Freemason Max Warburg changed the name of his bank from Warburg & Co., to the Brinkman Bank. The banker Moses Seixas founded in Newport, Rhode Island, the lodge King David in the 1780s and became the first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island (1791-1800).

The banker John D. Rockefeller Jr. was a member of the masonic organization the American Protective Association (APA), which was founded on March 13, 1887, in Clinton, Iowa, by the high-ranking Freemason Henry Francis Bowers (cf. Paul A. Fisher, *Behind the Lodge Door: Church, State, and Freemasonry in America.* Rockford, Illinois 1994, 79).

The manager and chief owner of Banco Ambrosiano was Roberto Calvi. He told the press: "*Sono massone, madella loggia di Londra.*" ("I am a Freemason, but belong to the lodge in London," *La Nazione*, Rome, December 11, 1981). The Freemason Calvi was called "God's banker."

Various banks in London City have their own Masonic lodges. Lloyd's Bank has its Black Horse Lodge of Lombard Street. The Bank of England has a Masonic lodge with its own name, one of the earliest, consecrated in 1788 (Melvyn Fairclough, "The Ripper and the Royals," Duckbacks, 1992, 70). This is a not lie. This is a true history of Freemasonry.

Yours Sincerely,
Juri Lina

[TBR Addendum: As we said on page 68, Masonry is a many-hued movement. See our publisher's response on page 68.—Ed.]

Tsarina Alexandra's Curse on the Bolsheviks

The innumerable works about Adolf Hitler invariably speak of his fascination with the occult, some of them extensively. None today as much as mentions any connection between the German dictator and the British Theosophical Society. Yet that was important because, according to the author, that was how Hitler was programmed into war against the Soviets, a development very much in the interest of Great Britain.

The tsarina, Alexandra Feodorovna, *formerly Alice of Hesse, fourth child of the Grand Duke Ludwig of Hesse and Alice of England, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, was born at Darmstadt on June 6, 1872.*

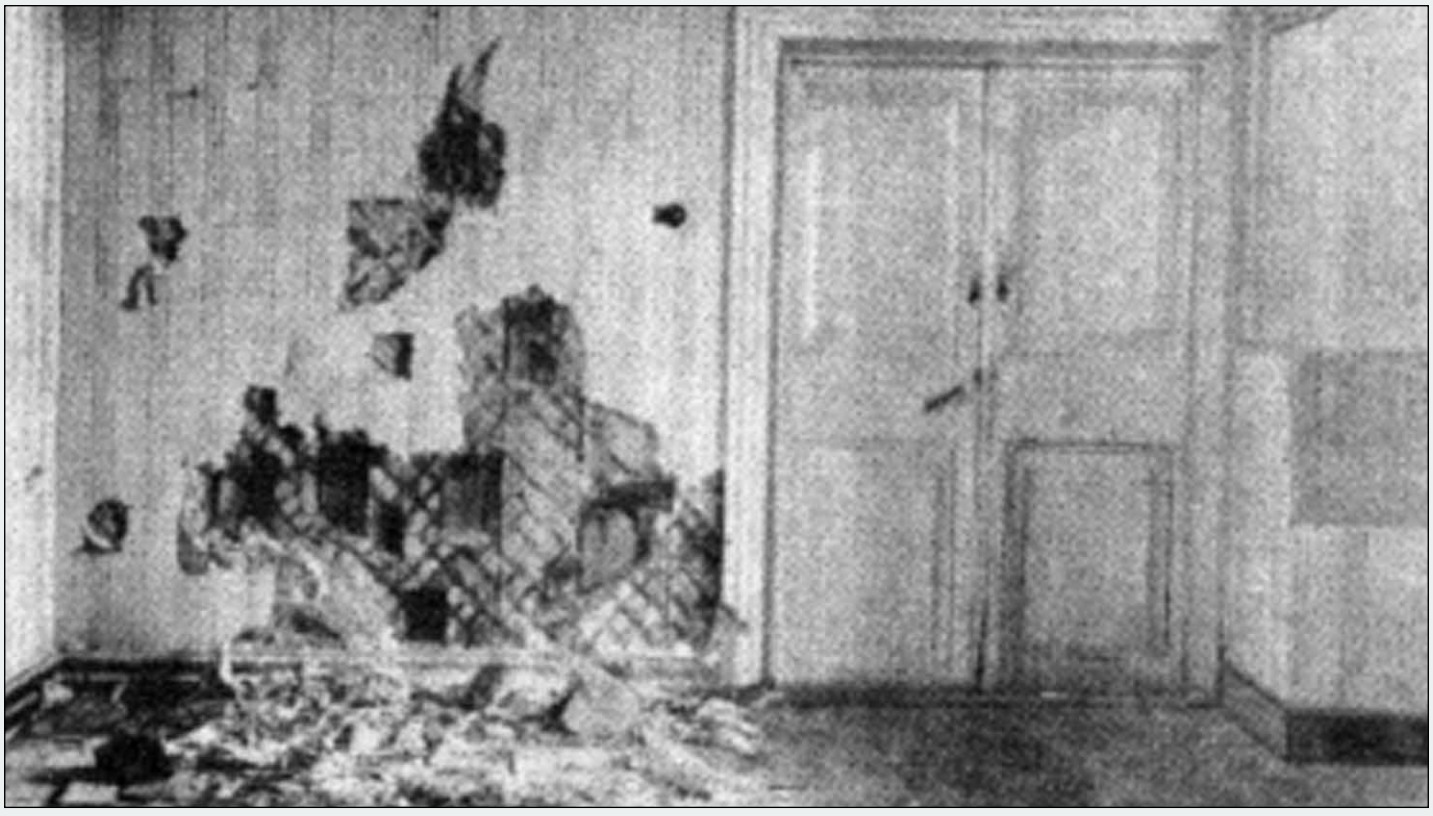
By Alec De Montmorency

There are still many unanswered questions about Adolf Hitler's personality and his mysticism. One possibility credited to him is that the Nazi leader was possessed and that a "soul in distress" had entered his body at an early age. According to this theory, Hitler was a reincarnation of some catastrophic ruler of times past, whose soul had been sent back to Earth from Heaven. Thus the Austrian-born German soldier was driven to commit further havoc and to die a violent death. What the fates had in store for him could not be avoided.

However that may be, Hitler was greatly interested in the British Theosophical Society (BTS).

A member of the BTS happened to be in Munich at the time Hitler was a struggling amateur painter there. The other man also was an amateur painter but was better off. The name of that other fellow was Baron von Ungern-Sternberg. (He is not to be confused with the Baron von Ungern-Sternberg who appears as a hero in Ossendowski's *Man, Beasts and Gods*, a best-selling novelesque biography of a tsarist adventurer who fought against the communists in Mongolia.) Our Baron von Ungern-Sternberg was a former tsarist officer who drew income from family estates in Latvia and who belonged to a well-known theosophically inclined family.

The editor of *The Times of London* in 1920 was a theosophist and a member of the BTS. The Russian civil war was going on. The *Times* correspondent reported visiting the Ypatiev man-



The Last Moments of The Romanovs

At 10:30 p.m. on July 16, 1918, the Romanov family was awakened, along with the few members of the household staff remaining with them in their confinement, and was told to dress quickly and come downstairs. It was, they were told, because the White Army and Czechs were approaching Ekaterinburg. They dressed, and by midnight they were led to a small semi-basement room void of furniture in the Ypatiev House, where they had been imprisoned since May 1918. Nicholas requested chairs, and two were brought in. Alexandra and Alexei sat. (Alexei was unable to walk due to an injury acquired in their previous "prison" at the governor's mansion in Tobolsk.) Yakov Yurovsky, the leader of the executioners, arranged the 11 people (seven family members, and four others who shared the family's imprisonment) because, they were told, a photograph was needed to prove that they had not escaped. Once neatly arranged, another 11 men with revolvers entered. The statement was brief: "In view of the fact that your relatives are continuing their attack on Soviet Russia, the Ural Executive Committee has decided to execute you." Astonished, Nicholas had time only to look back at his family and then at Yurovsky. Yurovsky pulled out his revolver and shot Nicholas. This signaled the others to shoot at the family. Olga and Alexandra attempted to make the sign of the cross, but did not have time; both died instantly, as did Trupp, Kharitonov and Botkin. But Alexei, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia and Demidova (Alexei's doctor) remained alive. Marie and Anastasia moved against the wall and covered their heads. The jewels sewn into their corsets had somewhat protected them. Eventually the relentless stream of bullets mowed them down in the back of the room. Alexei, too, covered his head with his hand while lying on the floor, and reached for his father's shirt. Alexei only died when an executioner kicked him in the head with his boot and put two shots in his ear. Demidova survived the first round and was brutally stabbed with bayonets. Much to the chagrin of the executioners, as they moved one of the grand duchesses onto a sheet, she cried out. They quickly bayoneted her and hit her with rifle butts. The bodies were carried out, stripped and thrown into a mine shaft. Later, the Bolsheviks removed the bodies and buried them in a mass grave deep in the woods. Acid was used to disfigure the bodies. It was later reported that two of the bodies were not buried but burned. Nicholas's face was smashed savagely. Above, the semi-basement room at the Ypatiev house, where, upon the wall, Alexandra drew the *gebo* rune. The walls and floor were torn up by the White Russian investigators looking for evidence of the crime. Inset photo left: An icon of Saint Alexandra. Inset right: Alexandra in the tiara of Empress Elizabeth, wife of Alexander I.

The Empress Alexandra (left) *was strikingly beautiful. The marriage between her and Nicholas, and their mutual love for their families, was one of true devotion, something even the Tsar's worst enemies admitted. Alexandra's life, seemingly charmed, was fraught with pain, as her only son, Alexei (right, held my his mother, 1904) was a haemophilliac and was constantly haunted by the spectre of death. Finally, her murder and the subsequent defamation of her character by both Soviet and Western historians alike complete the picture of this tragic figure. The murdered royal family was glorified as saints by the Russian Orthodox Church in Exile in 1981, and by the Moscow Patriarchate in 2001.*

sion in Ekaterinburg, where Tsar Nicholas II and his family were murdered by the Bolsheviks, and related that there was a "swastika" scribbled on a wall of the death chamber. He sent a photo of it.

The editor decided to learn more about this mysterious sign and requested permission to send an investigative reporter to visit communist Russia and report on Russian art for the newspaper.

Lenin granted the innocent-sounding request, and the correspondent was allowed to visit the Winter Palace, where the imperial family had been held prisoner by the provisional government of Alexander Kerensky. The reporter saw the same mysterious sign, the "swastika," also scribbled on the wall there.

At a meeting of the BTS, where Sir Oliver Lodge was present, the two pictures were shown. It was agreed that the handwriting was that of Czarina Alexandra. It was also agreed that the sign was not an actual swastika.

They said it was clearly, instead, the Gothic rune *gebo* ("sacrifice"), an incantation intended to avenge the tsarina and her family.[1]

Like other German princesses of her time, Empress Alexandra of Russia had notions of runology, a favorite conversation piece in that period of nostalgia for the Teutonic past, awakened by Richard Wagner's operas.

The conclusion of the conferees was that Alexandra, feeling doomed with her husband and children, had cast a curse on her tormentors.

The story was printed in *The Times.* A copy of the newspaper, together with a German translation of the text, was sent to Munich and, Baron von Ungern-Sternberg showed it to Hitler.

Hitler adopted the rune, which he, however, called by its better-known name, which also corresponded to his devotion to the Aryans. He also adopted the idea of being the avenger of the German-born tsarina.

When Stalin signed his pact with Baron von Ribbentrop, the British intelligence people knew that the pact was only a temporary arrangement.

The original form of the *gebo* rune was a curvilinear ideogram. It represented a weather phenomenon appearing during thunderstorms in northern Europe, and very rarely seen. Scientists estimate that one person out of 1,000 sees it in his lifetime. It is a fireball composed of concentrated electricity—ball-shaped lightning.

When a live being comes in contact with it, the fireball explodes and burns the victim, hence the fateful meaning of the rune.

My sister Ira once saw such a ball of fire on our parents'

property near Great Novgorod. It rolled on the grass, pushed by the wind, and she ran after it; it came to a hedge, hovered above it and gently descended on the other side. Then the wind grew in force, and she, very luckily, lost it.

The original runes appeared carved on the wave-polished rocks on the North Sea coast of Sweden and Norway, and were all curvilinear. They took their modern rectilinear form when they were used to inscribe messages on beech tree branches. (In Gothic, beech is *bok*, a word from which the English word "book" derives.) The rune *gebo* is rectilinear on the Kylver Stone in Gothland Island, where the 24 Gothic runes appear.

This writer came to learn how the fateful rune reached Hitler, thanks mainly to Michel Gorel, a Parisian journalist of Russian origin who changed his name from Misha Goreloff. He had written a book about the movie industry that was hilarious and was a best seller.

Almost immediately he got a contract to write another book of similar type, this time about Hitler. The French readers still preferred something on the lighter side about the rising fuehrer of Germany.

Gorel had a friend, Prince Petrik Lieven, another White Russian writer, in Paris, whose ancestor was Alexander I's ambassador in London. Petrik was busy on a book about the *Ballets Russes* (Russian ballets), a different subject altogether.[2] But he had a relative in Munich who knew Hitler, a Baron von Ungern Sternberg. Petrik arranged for Gorel to visit him and get him to help assemble the material for Gorel's book.

That book, *Hitler sans Masque* ("Hitler Without a Mask"), was also a bestseller. It was hilarious—a feat, considering that the subject was rather tragic, even though there were some comical details, which Gorel managed to assemble to suit French tastes at the moment. The French preferred to view Hitler as a pathetically comic character.

What was of utmost interest is what Gorel had learned about the BTS's involvement in influencing Adolf Hitler's psyche and shaping German policies to fit the British national interest.

Remarkably, all the biographers who had dwelt on Hitler's mysticism and interest in magic missed the work of the BTS in shaping the Fuehrer's mind and getting the tsarina's curse fulfilled. ❖

END NOTES:

[1] www.arild-hauge.com/efuthark.htm. Besides "sacrifice," *gebo* signifies the related meaning of "gift" and is known in different Teutonic tongues as *gyfu*, *giba*, *geofu*, *gifu* or *gipt*. While it can resemble a swastika, it more often takes the form of an X. This may be the actual origin of the word "Xmas," meaning "Christmas," because Yule is a time of gift-giving.—Ed.

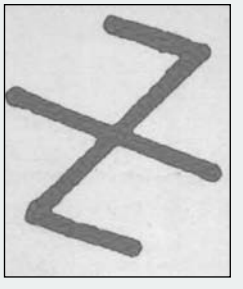
[2] *The Birth of the Ballets Russes*, Prince Peter Lieven, tr. by L. Zarine, George Allen & Unwin, 1936.—Ed.

ALEC DE MONTMORENCY was a descendant of the royal houses of Luxembourg and Russia and lineal heir to the title of Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Before his death in 2000, he was one of America's most beloved alternative health advocates.

The Gebo Rune & the Swastika . . .

Shown at lower left *is an old-time birthday greeting card of unknown provenance, showing the swastika as a traditional symbol of good luck. The word "swastika" means "it is good," from the Sanskrit words* su, *"well," plus* asti, *"to be."* Gebo, *an ancient Teutonic rune, sometimes resembles a swastika but more often looks like an X (upper right), and has a similarly beneficent meaning: "gift" or "sacrifice,"*

which may explain its use in the word "Xmas." (Many of our present Christmas traditions are Teutonic, after all.) It is also a rune of love. A variant, in the Armanen runic alphabet, or futhark, is called gibor *(lower right), which looks like a Z with a horizontal bar through it, causing it to more closely resemble a swastika.* Gebo *symbolizes the connection between the gods and men, and between people; it is the gift that links people through exchanges. It represents the places where our path crosses or intersects with others.* Gebo *has been regarded as a magical symbol, connected with sacrifice and charity. The* Gebo *rune has also been used as a runic symbol of partnership—a rune for husbands and wives.*



UNCOVERING THE SURPRISING ORIGINS OF THE Philistines

The prevailing wisdom indicates that the Philistines were of eastern Mediterranean origin, teaming up with other "Peoples of the Sea" to attack and pillage the region during the era of Ramses III. However, TBR reader Wulf Schuldes has uncovered some very interesting information in regard to the mysterious origins of this famed Biblical people.

BY WULF SCHULDES

Many books have been written about the Philistines in the Near East, none about the area of their origin. Only Jürgen Spanuth, who had a profound knowledge of the Bible and Egyptian hieroglyphics on the temple walls of Medinet Habu[1], of the Papyrus Harris and of accounts by Plato, lifted the veil. Spanuth points out:

> A) The Atlantis report by Plato is not fiction. His description of the main temple of the "North Sea People" is not an imagination, but the description of a building that had really existed.
>
> B) The Sakar-Philistines retained the building techniques and religious traditions of their homeland, now sunk into the sea.
>
> C) The North Sea Peoples were Germanic.

So, where was the homeland of the Philistines? It was the islands and coastal flats around Helgoland and the Danish coast, now referred to as the "Dogger Bank," that had sunk below sea level after our planet was hit by a heavenly body in 1220 B.C. Today, parts of this area are only a few meters below sea level.

It is conceivable that the asteroid circled our Earth several times before plunging down on the homeland of the Philistines and that the enormous weight of it pulled the mantle of the Earth like a heavy rock would do landing on a rubber balloon. For hundreds of years the sea in that area was only sludge, the crust was still heaving and sinking. Objects were still visible only a few meters below sea level a hundred years ago, but since then they have been covered in sediment and disappeared.

The Roman warlord Drusus Germanicus (15 B.C.–A.D. 19), would-be conqueror of Germania, wanted to visit the sunken homeland of the Philistines but had to turn back because of the thick sludge.

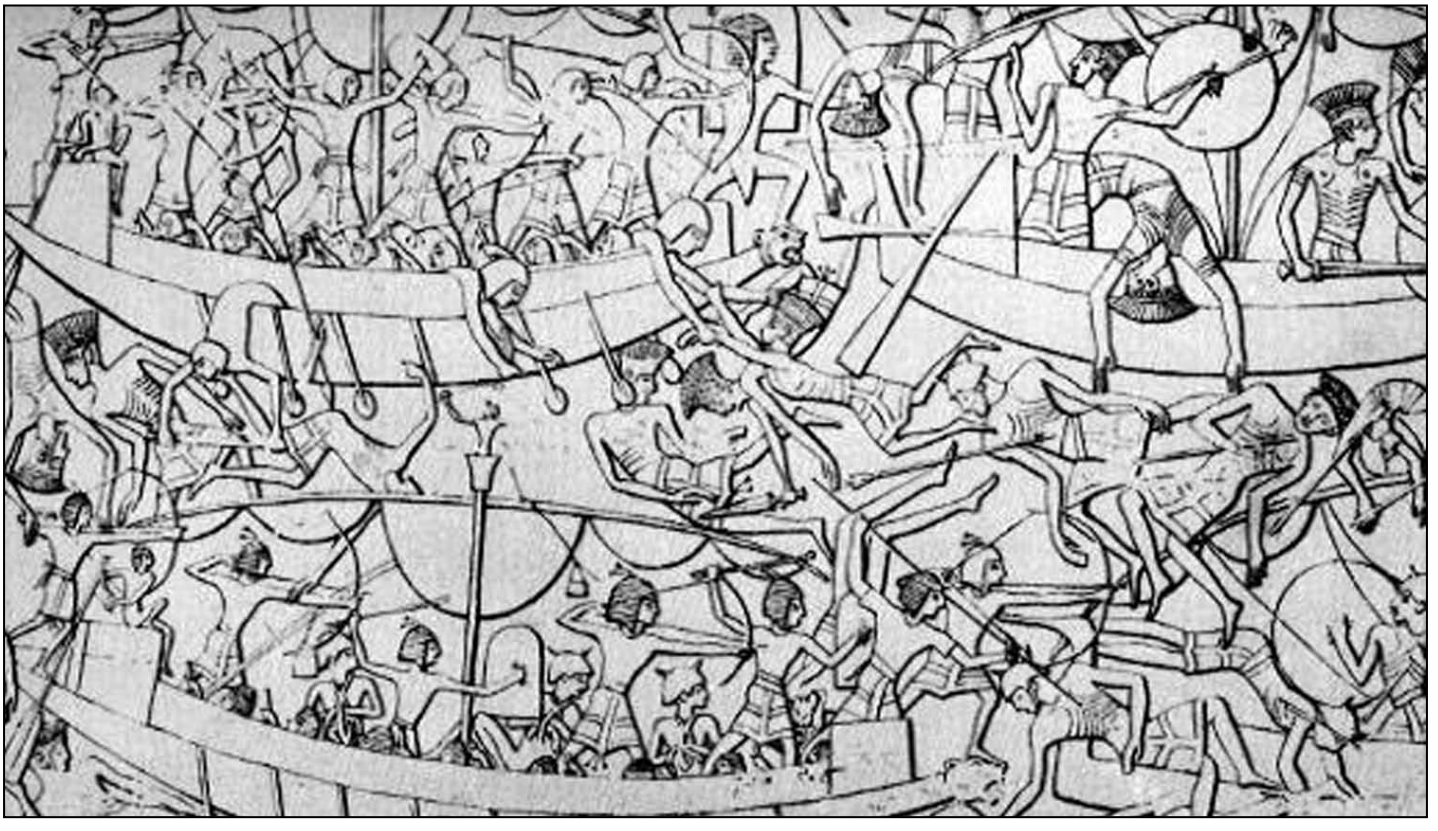
Three thousand years ago the area under discussion had significance in many ways: From here, the polar star could best be observed, the Philistine "Kings-Island" Basilea had a huge column with two outreaching arms which "held up the sky." Three big rivers flowed here into a bay: Weser, Elbe, and Eider. The latter was called Eridanos by the Greeks and was known for its abundance of precious amber called *elektron* in Greek since it becomes electric when rubbed. Three Greek writers, Euripides, Sophokles and Platon, spoke of "tears of amber" that are found on the banks of the Eridanos River. An old German name for the amber-elektron is *glas* or *glaer*; it was used as a window glass. This all matches Atlantean lore.

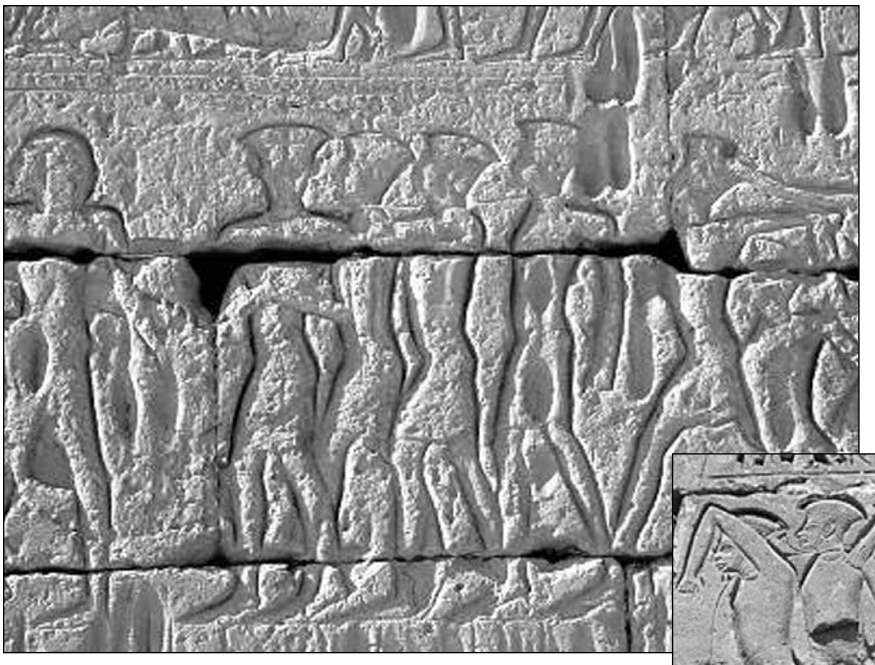
Spanuth informed the author in a letter dated February 4, 1984, that he had led several small diving expeditions which yielded ancient copper ingots and stone panels from an area called Stone-Bottom (Steingrund). The German government refused to finance better equipped expeditions.

Egyptian texts mention the origin of the Philistines, their allies and the catastrophe that caused the Great Migration. Hebrew records state similarly: "The Philistines are a remainder of people who escaped from a place 'in the ocean.'" A.R. Burn: "It is true that among early remains of Dorian Sparta are found brooches of a very characteristic type that also occurs in Central Europe." (84) This should be of no surprise since the Dorians are the Dorer-Doringer-Thüringer.[2] J.H. Breasted adds: "The restless and turbulent peoples of the 'northern Mediterranean,' [are those] whom the Egyptians designated 'Peoples of the Sea.'" (475)

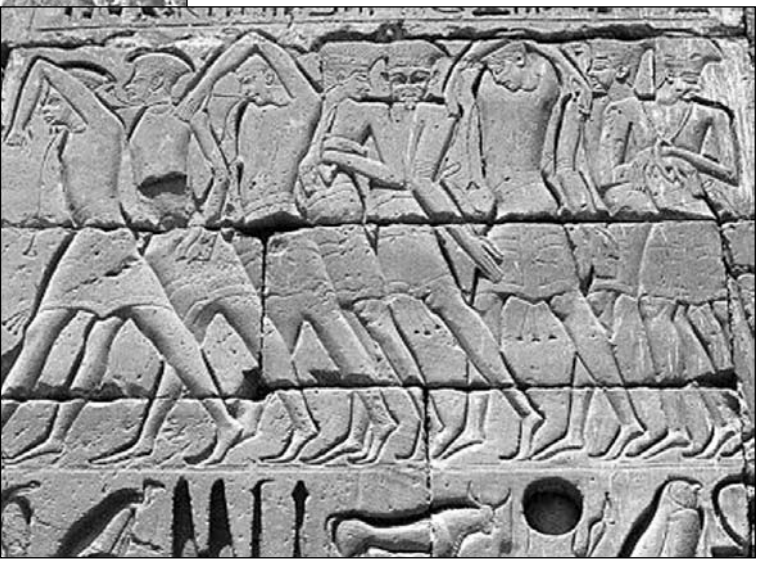
The city of Troy, the Mykenaen and Minoan cultures among others, were wiped out by the same catastrophe which hit in Northern Europe, the homeland of the Philistines. Although there remains no land today, oldtimers referred to the area as

In Norse mythology, Forseti *(or Forseta) is the god of justice. Forseti can be compared with the Teutonic god Fosite, who was worshiped by the Friesians on Helgoland (a portion of the craggy coast shown above left). Helgoland, off the coast of Germany, was an important religious site for both pagans and Christians. The author claims that in ancient times, Helgoland may have been the site of Atlantis and all that remains of it today are the weather-worn mountaintops of that "lost continent," of which this photograph is geologically indicative. Further, he asserts that Plato's reference to a "North Sea People" was in fact a reference to the maritime survivors of an Earth cataclysm who fled their Helgoland homeland and also showing the rivers of today's Europe that might have emptied into the now submerged "continent," reminiscent of the descriptions Plato gave of Atlantis. Above right, a map showing the remote location of Helgoland today. It is in the midst of the turbulent North Sea. Below, in the time of Ramses III, a collection of peoples, said by the establishment to have probably hailed from Turkey and from the Levantine coast, tried to invade Egypt. The first troubles occurred in the time of Pharaoh Merneptah, who tried to reassure his subjects with his "Israel stele" and shipped food supplies to the hungry population of Turkey to quell the migrations of people from that region. But that was not enough. The Sea Peoples (highly effective fighters and sailors) came to Egypt in droves, but were stopped by Ramses III's army. The fighting is depicted on a wall of the temple of Medinet Habu, as reproduced below in a sketch made from a temple scene found there.*





In about 1175 B.C. Ramses III *successfully stopped the Sea Peoples (including the Philistines) from invading Egypt. This account is recorded on the walls of his mortuary temple. The Philistines are noted for their use of feather headdresses (visible in this eroded bas-relief from Medinet Habu at left), swan decorations, two-edged swords, spears and rounded shields. The majority of the Sea Peoples are clean-shaven, but a few Philistines are depicted with beards.*



Wall carving from Medinet Habu *shows Philistines who have been taken prisoner by the Egyptians. As with many invaders—victorious or otherwise—once the war was over, they settled down in the new land. This also happened with the troops of Alexander the Great. The author's theory is that the North Sea Peoples (Philistines) eventually made their home in the area of Canaan as that was an area deemed suitable for settlement by those that had defeated them. They were allowed to remain there and eventually became enemies of the ancient Israelites.*

Altland (Oldland)—Atlantis. This is probably the only place on Earth where the sea is called "land."

The Greek astronomer and mathematician Pytheas undertook a voyage from Marseille to Norway and the German Bay in 330 B.C. and confirmed the existence of many localities including Helgoland and that of copper mines. Unfortunately, most of Pytheas' writings have disappeared.

Solon, the Athenian sage and lawgiver (approximately 638-558 B.C.) spent 10 years in Egypt studying the old papyri and stone carvings. Like Pytheas of Marsiglia and Platon after him, he confirmed the Atlantis legend of which historians in our time are ignorant.

On the Syrian coast, in Ugarit, excavated inscriptions say that the star "Anat" murdered the people of Syria. The Germanic tradition reports likewise. The Roman poet Ovid describes the very same catastrophe.

Most historians blame the destruction of flourishing cultures on the "Peoples of the Sea" when in fact this was a physical impossibility. Those destructions in the second half of the 13th century B.C. were not the work of humans but gigantic firestorms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions (Thera-Santorin), floods of unheard of magnitude (350 feet and more), and of fiery masses that had fallen from the sky—all recorded in the traditions of surviving cultures. In some areas, 99 percent of the population perished.

North of Egypt, along the coast of Palestine and Syria, led an old trade route to the Mesopotamian valley. Since 2000 B.C. Egypt watched over it. Over and over again various tribes like the Canaanites and Amorites tried to shake off the Egyptian overlordship. Each attempt was brutally suppressed. But this did not stop them; they kept on trying.

For several years after the great catastrophe, Egypt was without a ruler. The natural devastation was followed by lawlessness and anarchy. The inscriptions at Medinet Habu state: "Egypt was without a shepherd. Inmates had killed their jailers and taken off northward, accompanied by much rabble."

The now homeless Philistines made their way to the borders of Egypt. Thirty years earlier a group of Hyperboreans and Libyans had attacked and been repelled by Pharaoh Merenptah. The main attack by the Philistines against the "land of plenty" was carried out from land and sea. This time, a new pharaoh, Ramses III, was well prepared. The attack met disaster.[3]

The large relief carvings on the walls of Medinet Habu illustrate the debacle which met the courageous but ill prepared Philistines and their allies. Ramses III described the scene: "Those who came into the Nile were slaughtered like birds in a net and were ground into mush!" The Philistines abhorred bows and arrows as weapons of cowards, a noble attitude which spelled their doom. Without arrows they were greatly disadvan-

taged. But what disturbed them most was an Egyptian attack on their wagon train, containing women and children, something the Hyperboreans would never perpetrate. The treatment of prisoners was also very cruel.

THE PHILISTINES IN CANAAN

After the natural catastrophe, Canaan was totally destroyed. A.R. Burn: "Egypt was saved, and Rames III was also confirmed in his sovereignty over the southern portion of Syria, where he now graciously permitted the surviving Philistines and their allies to settle." (146)

The archeological discoveries of the five main cities of the Philistines are proof of their high cultural achievements. Gaza, Askalon, Asdod, Gath and Ekron (Akaron) were the capitals of their kingdoms. It is of extreme interest that the people of Askalon regularly visited the Greek island of Delos in order to worship at the main sanctuary of the Hyperborean (Northern) peoples.

Close-up of a Philistine shows the feather headdress favored by their warriors.

The common gods of the Philistines and the Germanic peoples are further proof of the origin of the Philistines whose homeland had sunk below the sea. In northern Europe, Apollo is pictured with his harp and the singing swans of the Eridanos River as on Philistine pottery. Besides Zeus (Tsiu), Apollo was a main god of the Greeks. Another god they shared with the northern people was Posite—Poside—Poseidon, god of the oceans and of the art of blacksmithing which the Philistines had already developed in their homeland. Both Friesians and Danes worshiped Poside. Around 500 B.C., both the Kelts and Phoenicians were worshiping a similarly named Sun god: Bel to the Kelts and Baal to the Phoenicians.

The Philistines enjoyed a high culture and had lofty moral values. R.A.S. Macalister: "Philistinism, after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order."

The Philistines held to an old Teutonic custom of preventing needless casualties in warfare. The leaders of the two opposing armies would agree to a fight by duel, the outcome of which would determine the victor. The idea of carrying out a fight was quite different in their new surroundings. We all know from the Bible the story of David and Goliath. Goliath is the tall Philistine from Gath who was tricked by David while expecting a fight by sword (Sam. 1:17:4).[4] We may wonder why the Philistines accepted the outcome of a duel when it was determined by a trick.

While the Philistines were content with the area they were given for settlement, the Hebrews in the Canaan hinterland had a constant yearning for the coast. According to the Bible, these shepherd people not only had to buy their tools from the Philistines, they also had to get there to have them sharpened (Sam. 1:13:19), "And all the Israelites would go down to the Philistines to get each one his plowshare or his mattock or his ax or his sickle sharpened."

The Philistines had brought with them the knowledge of shipbuilding and navigation. The difference in ship design prior to and after the arrival of the Philistines is quite noticeable. The shepherding Semitic peoples completely lacked technical and nautical skills. Many years later, when the Israelites believed they had learned navigation from the Philistines, they wanted to put their skills to the test. Josaphat, king of Judah (875-850 B.C.) sent them on a voyage without Philistine seamen. They failed miserably.

Although the Israelites quarreled much among themselves, they considered the Philistines their arch enemy but were always willing to accept help, instructions and gifts from them. Old King Saul fought the already anointed David with great vengeance. However, after a few years of rivalry they made peace. (Sam. 1:26:25) David then had a bright idea: With 600 men accompanied by their wives and children they sought refuge with the Philistines, pretending to be pursued by Saul. Achish, king of Gath, offered them shelter and help. For 16 months David and his flock enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Philistines, their former enemy, using the opportunity to spy on every worthwhile art and craft including the smelting of iron, the art of warfare and many other achievements unknown then to the shepherd peoples. The shrewd David played a two-faced game, and although Achish had received warning, he remained gullible. The other four Philistine kings, however, did not trust David, and finally Achish was convinced when David refused to assist in a struggle against Saul.

In the beginning, the war was a disaster for the Israelites. They were losing and had to retreat into the mountains. They were only successful in carrying out small raids. King Saul committed suicide after a disastrous defeat. Now was the time for David to take over as leader of the Israelites. As soon as he became king, he didn't consider the Philistines any longer as friends, but he retained Ziklag, the place King Achish had granted him for refuge.

King David made good use of all the knowledge he had acquired in his place of refuge among the Philistines, and that turned his fortunes around when it came to war with them. The first encounters were in narrow valleys, advantageous to the Israelites. By the time the naively trusting Philistines woke up to

the new reality, it was too late. Soon all of Philistia was occupied by David. (Historical books of the Old Testament) Good night, Philistines.

Typical of all archeologists is Jonathan Tubb (*Canaanites*). He is aware of the "collapse of the Egyptian empire in the middle of the 12th century B.C.," but cannot explain why the Egyptian overlords freed Canaanite cities. He assumes Egypt all of a sudden lost control over an area "which had formerly been the mainstay of the empire." Like most other researchers, he blames the Philistines for the "destruction of formerly Canaanite sites. . . ."

Since Tubb had apparently no knowledge of the natural catastrophes, and had never heard of the ten Egyptian plagues, he therefore had to assume that the Egyptians just packed up and left Canaan. On one thing however we are in agreement with him: "What the Israelites clearly lacked was artistic excellence, or indeed inspiration, and their material culture is, therefore, seen to be extraordinarily drab by comparison with what had preceded it." (110-114)

The homeland of the Philistines was Helgoland and the Danish coast that had sunk below sea level after our planet was hit by a heavenly body in 1220 B.C.

From their Atland home, the Philistines, the Sakar and Denen had brought with them the art of writing, a phonetic alphabet of 22 consonants (no vowels) from which all the principal modern alphabets are derived. They could not have learned this from the Egyptians or any other people in the Near East. We have positive proof of Philistine writing on the back of tiles (where the inscriptions were made prior to firing) that were used for the walls of Medinet Habu, a building which is clearly dated. The earliest signs of Israelite writing date from the time of Joshua, king of Judah (680-607 B.C.).

No writing in the Philistine alphabet can be found in that area predating the arrival of the Philistines. Some historians refer to the letters on the Philistine records as "Greek"; that is a misconception since the Greeks learned the alphabet from the Phoenicians, the descendants of the Philistines. The Greek historian Herodotus (484-425 B.C.) writes that the Phoenicians migrating to Greece introduced the alphabet there. The Ionians changed the Phoenician alphabet by introducing vowels. They called it "Phoinikeia." Macalister, although not as fully convinced as Herodotus, writes: "Whoever invented the alphabet laid the foundation stone of civilization. Can it be that we owe this gift to the Philistines, of all people?" (130)

To sum up, none of the many historians and archeologists who were investigating the Philistine complex were able to determine the place of origin of the Philistines although it is plainly written on the walls of Medinet Habu. Only Spanuth had the knowledge to tie the loose strands together into a solid logical demonstration. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Built by Ramses III, who lived from 1200-1168

[2]Dr. Wilhelm Kusserow, Professor of History, Berlin

[3]The first attack occurred shortly after the great disaster of 1220 B.C., the second bigger one thirty years later, a gap we know nothing about.

[4]Various versions of the single combat between David and the nine-foot-tall Goliath exist. Judging from Egyptian carvings and lack of evidence in the excavations of the Philistine grave sites, the Philistines had nothing resembling the heavy armor of Goliath described in the Bible.

[5]David wasn't all that puny! Hadn't he killed a bear and a lion? (Usually it is the lioness who does the hunting but then, she has no beard.)

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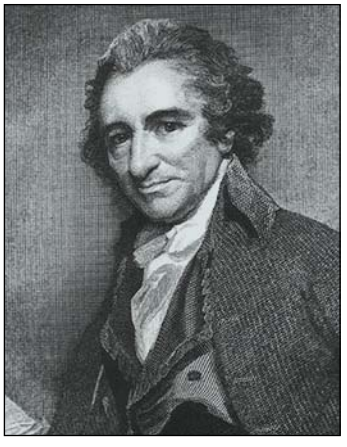
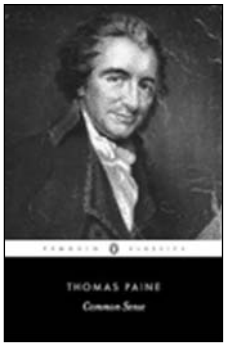
THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE





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